

Where We Stand

True to the traditions of the great American people whom he represents, President Wilson recently called on the Allies to make a clear definition of their aims and purposes in the present war. And in his matchless message of a few days ago, he set forth the aims of the United States in a state paper which will become immortal.

The war will be deemed won, he declared, "when the German people say to us, thru properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based on justice and reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done." We do not ask dismemberment, robbery or punishment of the enemy; but for the freedom of nations and their peoples from autocratic domination, reparation to Belgium, the breaking of German power over Austria, Turkey and the Balkan States and the evacuation of Prussian conquests in Belgium and northern France — for these we are ready to fight to the very end.

This message is an answer to the Lansdownes in the ranks of the Allies and also to the junkers of Germany. The world knows where we stand and we are better able to fight, knowing our ideals.

Charitable Action

The charity of the action of those in power is sometimes open to question. In Belgium when Germany was in absolute control, she inflicted punishments concerning the lack of love of which there is no doubt. She used her position to crush the weak. This very often happens in the school-room where an inexperienced teacher, for some slight misbehavior on the part of a student, makes the punishment so great that it crushes the spirit. In such action, there is no charity. When we are weak, we do not have the opportunity to be severe; but when we hold positions of influence, may we not be charitable!

The Red Cross Drive

Ten Million New Members in a Week

That is the goal the American Red Cross has set for itself in its Christmas membership campaign that is to be launched December 16. Throughout the United States Red Cross chapters are preparing for the enrollment of the new army which is to stand as the organized support of the boys in the trenches.

No man is more deeply concerned in the world war than President Wilson — who is also president of the Red Cross — and this is his proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ten million Americans are invited to join the American Red Cross during the week ending with Christmas Eve. The times require that every branch of our great national effort shall be loyally upheld, and it is peculiarly fitting that at the Christmas season the Red Cross should be the branch through which your willingness to help is expressed. You should join the American Red

Cross, because it alone can carry the pledges of Christmas good will to those who are bearing for us the real burdens of the world war, both in our own Army and Navy and in the nations upon whose territory the issues of the world war are being fought out. Your evidence of faith in this work is necessary for their heartening and cheer.

You should join the Red Cross because this arm of the National Service is steadily and efficiently maintaining its overseas relief in every suffering land, administering our millions wisely and well and awakening the gratitude of every people.

Our consciences will not let us enjoy the Christmas season if this pledge of support to our cause and the world's weal is left unfulfilled. Red Cross membership is the Christmas spirit in terms of action.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON,
President of the American Red Cross.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR CARE OF INJURED RETURNED FROM EUROPE

The receiving hospital for United States soldiers brought back from Europe, to be established at Staten Island, N. Y., will have a capacity of 2,500 beds. This marks the beginning of a comprehensive plan for the care of soldiers who are disabled in the line of duty. It will be used only for distribution.

From the Staten Island institution men will be transferred to general or special treatment hospitals, sites for which are now being selected throughout the country. Whenever possible, injured soldiers will be sent to places near their own homes. They will be fitted for trades to which they are adapted, and at the time of discharge the Government will assist them in returning to their proper places in industry.

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According to Secretary Daniels, there was turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner of every man in the Navy. A naval supply ship arrived in European waters in time to furnish the men on the submarine-hunting destroyers with the traditional Thanksgiving fare.

A CONTRIBUTION

Up from hell came Kaiser damn, He calls himself the supernum. He sent his hordes to burn and blast That he might build the cursed caste.

He raised his sword and smote a land That ne'er did harm him or his clan.

His minions base with careless hate Drove vice thro' woman pure and chaste.

No trick or lie that mind could think Made his debased conscience shrink.

Now woe and wasting mark his hair, And curses on him rend the air.

And now this devil man has said That he and God are bound to shed The life of man in rivers red That he may be the human head.

— Penniman.

Applications for war-risk insurance are now far past the billion-dollar mark. All soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses in active service may buy insurance from the Government at the rate of from 65 cents a month at the age of 21 to \$1.21 a month at the age of 57 for each \$1,000.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Atty. E. H. Dunn of Hyden has been appointed Chairman of the Federal Fuel Committee for Leslie County. This together with his duties as Chairman of the Local Exemption Board of Leslie County will likely take all his spare time.

Requisition For Mary Holt

Governor Stanley issued a requisition on the Governor of Ohio for the extradition from Cincinnati of Mary Holt, jointly indicted in Adair County with Jeff Jones on a charge of killing Frank Holt with a maul.

Governor Honors Requisition

A requisition from the Governor of Illinois for the extradition from Hickman County of Charles Brown, George Edwards, and Russell Leel, charged in Cairo, Ill., with stealing a boat and motor, was honored by Governor Stanley.

Farm Demonstrator Named

J. H. Garvin, of Winchester, has been appointed negro farm demonstrator and will have his headquarters at the Kentucky Normal and Industrial at Winchester.

Uncle Lloyd Dayton, who carries the mail between Trosper and Bradet, was held up recently by two unknown men and relieved of his purse containing \$16 and mail bag keys. The sheriff was notified the next morning and started an investigation of the case.

\$7,000 Loss In Fire

Shirley Cotton, brother of W. L. Cotton of Winchester, lost a large crop of tobacco in a fire which destroyed his barn near Kirksville, this county. His loss, it is reported, is in the neighborhood of \$7,000, with about \$400 insurance.

The body of Robert Flynn, aged 35, was found frozen, December 9, near Black's pond. Flynn missed his road during the snowstorm on the night of the 8th. He was seen at 9 o'clock on his way home to Taylortown. He froze to death during the night.

George West, formerly of South Manchester, east of Maysville, swallowed his false teeth the other night while asleep, choking him to death. He was a veteran of the Civil War on the Union side.

It may be possible that Richmond and Madison County will get into the oil game yet. And why not? Brown & Stout of Parkersburg, W. Va., have leased several thousand acres near that city and arranged to start drilling last Monday on the Whicker farm on the eastern edge of the city. They propose to go down two thousand feet or more if necessary as they have great faith in the venture. Every indication is that they will be rewarded.

Albritten Potter, a farmer of the Letcher-Pike border, near Whitesburg, has been notified that his son, Henry Potter Jr., lost his life in the Halifax disaster, Thursday. Young Potter left home six months ago joining the United States Infantry and for a time was stationed at an army post in the North. He had not been heard from for several weeks.

Ten degrees below zero in Mt. Sterling the 9th, much suffering, gas flow weak, and coal famine on. It is reported some dealers are asking 40 and 50 cents a bushel for coal. The poor people are suffering greatly from cold and many of them are having to stay in bed to keep warm. The day was one of the worst in years.

NEW PUBLICATION SHOWS AIMS OF GERMANS IN THEIR OWN WORDS

"By right of war the right of strange races to migrate into Germanic settlements will be taken away. By right of war the non-Germanic population in America and Great Australia must be settled in Africa. By right of war we can send back the useless South American romance people and the half-breeds to North Africa."—Quotations from the German in the new 470-page publication issued by the Committee on Public Information, "Conquest and Culture."

Copies may be secured free of charge by application to the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

DANIELS SAYS "WE ARE READY NOW"

COPYING PROMISE MADE IN WAR ZONE—PLEADS FOR PROMOTION BY MERIT

And World Force to Keep Peace After the War—U. S. Soon Will Have as Many and Powerful Ships as Any Nation, He Asserts.

Washington, Dec. 10.—These facts and figures on the growth of the United States navy since the entry of this nation in the world war were made public for the first time in the annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

January 1, 1917, there were: 300 naval vessels (all kinds) 4,500 officers, 68,000 enlisted men, 150 naval stations, 35,000 navy yard employees. Now there are: "Many more than 1,000," 15,000 officers, 254,000 enlisted men, 333 naval stations, over 60,000 navy yard employees.

"On shore and afloat, including civilians and sailors, the naval establishment embraces more than 300,000," Secretary Daniels said. "And further expansions are inevitable."

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 monthly expenditures for all naval purposes were about \$8,000,000; they now are about \$60,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—"We are ready now." This, Secretary Daniels in his annual report, made public, asserts is the American navy's war slogan. The slogan is the reply of the young officer commanding the first American flotilla of destroyers to enter the war zone after the United States declared war against Germany, made to the British Admiral's query as to when the American ships would be ready for service.

"That was not language of boasting," Mr. Daniels says in describing the incident. "It was the prophecy and pledge of our service with those fighting in a common cause. During peaceful years the navy has been quietly but steadily perfecting itself to meet the time of war. Now the hour for which it has been preparing has arrived. Our sword is drawn and no one will dispute that the blade is keen and free from rust and its temper true."

"While I may not speak in detail of the greater naval operations, it may be stated that the record is one of increasing power, of developing resourcefulness and of co-operative achievement which the American people may well survey with national pride. While the details of what we have done and how we have done it must wait until it is permissible to spread them upon public record, this summary may be given to our people:

"In the navy we have prepared for and have met the duties of the present; we are preparing for and are confident we will be able to meet any call for greater duties, for more exacting responsibilities. The best way to secure enduring peace is to prepare unceasingly, night and day, for the winning of the war, whether it be long or short. This we have done; this we are doing, and this we will continue to do."

Held for Admiralty to Investigate.

Halifax—British naval officials arrested all the survivors of the Norwegian steamer Ima, which collided with the French munitions ship, Mont Blanc. A British cruiser in the harbor became the temporary prison for the men, the number of whom was not revealed. All will be held for the Admiralty investigation. Acting Chief of Police Haurahan announced that Captain Lamedac and Pilot Mackay, of the munitions ship, are to be placed under arrest. They, too, will be held for the Admiralty hearing.

Pershing Gets Locomotives.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 10.—Out of gratitude for the kindness of the United States towards Belgium, the Belgian government has tendered their remaining 600 railway locomotives to General John J. Pershing, the American commander in chief in France. General Pershing is sending appropriate thanks for the gift.

Manchurian Footgear.

In order to withstand the extreme cold of winter in eastern Manchuria the natives wear a moccasins of cowhide sufficiently large to permit the feet to be swathed in long strips of cloth and then to have a soft, dry grass packed around them. The shoe appears clumsy, but is warm, soft and almost water tight.

Protein in White of Eggs.

The purest example of protein is the albumen in the white of egg. Protein is found not only in eggs, but all lean meats. Also in vegetables and cereals in much smaller proportions, some vegetables having only a trace, while others, such as peanuts, having more than the best beefsteak.

U. S. DESTROYER SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT; 72 LOST

American Warship Destroyed by Teuton Submarine—Captain Among the Missing.

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN RESCUED

Jacob Jones, Commanded by Secretary Daniels' Brother-in-Law, Is Sent Down in War Zone—Ship One of Newest Type.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Probably 72 American seamen, including Lieutenant Commander David Worth Hagley of North Carolina, brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, perished in the Atlantic Thursday night when a German submarine torpedoed and sank the destroyer Jacob Jones of the Atlantic fleet. Thirty-seven of the personnel of the Jones, including three junior officers, were rescued by a sister destroyer, which picked them off the Jones' life raft. It is possible, but not probable, that there will be others rescued.

Warships Search Seas.

American and entente warships are searching the seas near where the disaster took place. The fact, however, that the rescued seamen were taken from a life raft is accepted in naval circles as conclusive proof that the Jones sank so rapidly that it was impossible to launch any of her boats. And, even though the members of the crew wore life belts when their vessel sank, they could not live long in the wintry waters of the Atlantic.

The news of this disaster to the navy was received in an official report from Admiral Sims. It contained very few details. As soon as possible after the news reached Washington it was made public by Secretary Daniels. The latter was greatly grieved over the apparent loss of his brother-in-law and personally broke the news of the loss to Mrs. Daniels. The exact number of those lost was not known at the department. It was stated that the Jones class, a late type, carried as a usual thing five commissioned officers, nine chief petty officers and 95 enlisted men, and at the bureau of navigation it was said that this was about the number on board when the vessel was torpedoed and sunk.

Ship Was New.

The Jacob Jones was built at the Camden yards of the New York Ship-building company, being launched on May 29, 1915. The destroyer was placed in commission on February 10, 1916. She had a displacement of 1,150 tons, was 310 feet long and 29 feet beam. Her personnel, so far as could be learned in advance of the official announcement, was five officers, nine chief petty officers and 95 enlisted personnel. If this was the number on board when she was torpedoed, and naval officers stated that it would not vary more than four or five, the number lost was 72.

BRAZIL CURBS ALIEN FOES

Cabinet Decides on Regulations Prohibiting Relations Between Foreign Nationals and Enemies.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 10.—The Brazilian cabinet has decided upon these regulations for German subjects:

To prohibit all commercial relations, direct or indirect, between foreign nationals residing in Brazil and enemy subjects in foreign countries.

To suspend the exportation of all kinds of goods belonging to the enemy.

The authorities will be given special powers to control enemy enterprises and to put an end to such operations.

To intern in concentration camps or elsewhere all suspected enemy subjects.

To cancel all public land contracts and concessions, with due regard to the rights of settlers and proprietors already located.

NEW COINS ARE 406,000,000

That Number Minted in Year by United States to Meet Large Demand.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Unprecedented war demand for coins resulted in the mintage of more money during the year ended July 1, 1917, than in any year of history, said Director Baker of the mint in his annual report issued today. A total of 406,000,000 coins worth \$25,445,000 were manufactured at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver mints, or nearly three times more than in the preceding year. More than half, or 213,500,000, of the new coins were 1 cent pieces, \$7,500,000 were dimes and 70,000,000 were nickels.

Everybody's Rule.
Measure time by good deeds.—Maxim.

WORLD NEWS

Russia is so much out of the war that Germany is now moving large numbers of men from the eastern frontier to the French border and to Italy. The roads along the Rhine are said to be crowded and all railroad traffic is delayed to make way for the moving of troops. The forces are being massed for a great drive for the recovery of the Cambrai section.

On account of the reinforcements added to the German armies the English have been obliged to yield at some points, losing about one-third of the territory gained. The readjustment of the line has in part, however, been for the purpose of making it stronger by straightening out the bends and positions hard to defend. None of the essential points have yet been given up around Cambrai.

The Italians have been hard pressed by the increased German forces and have fallen back in places in the upper part of the Piave Valley, but they have gained over the enemy in the lower part of the Valley. Strong French and English forces are now on the field and stationed at important sectors of the frontier. The Italians are not only much encouraged but are learning many things from their allies who have had a greater experience.

The welcome news has come that the English, under the lead of General Allenby, have taken Jerusalem from the Turks. They entered from the north by the Shechem road and from the east by the Jericho road. The Moslems have held the Holy City for about 1200 years. It is peculiarly fitting that this victory should come just before the Christmas season as it will arouse enthusiasm among all truly Christian peoples.

The capture of Jerusalem calls attention to the English successes in Asia Minor, which heads off the German ideal of empire in the famous valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and blocks the railroad from Berlin to Bagdad. Though not so much noticed in the press, this Asiatic part of the war has been a vital part of the conflict.

Lloyd-George, the English Premier, announces that he will soon make a clear and definite statement of England's purposes in the war. He has been led to do this by the pressure of public opinion. The decision is especially agreeable to the United States since we have been favoring such a move for some time. It is in line with our own ideals.

Halifax, in Nova Scotia, has been the scene of a disaster which arouses general sympathy. A French ship bearing ammunition was struck by a Norwegian ship and a fire started which caused an explosion in the harbor. The shock was terrific and a whole section of the city was destroyed by that and the fires which resulted. The loss of life has been estimated at 3,000 or more and 20,000 people are rendered homeless. Violent storms have followed the explosion and the fire.

Switzerland is making a desperate effort to preserve her neutrality but it becomes harder each day, now that the Germans are shifting their operations toward Italy. They have a good sized army which they would be likely to use with good effect if their rights were encroached upon. When we learn that the Krupps are erecting ammunition factories in that country we realize the problems arising.

In response to the request of President Wilson, Congress has voted to declare the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary, with only one opposing vote. This enables our country to aid in the Italian campaign. It is evident that we have a considerable number of men in Europe now, our secretary of the Navy says the fleet is ready for any action and we have begun sending airplanes to Europe with the new liberty motors which will outstrip any now in use.

A rumor has appeared in the press that Japan is in control of the stores at Vladivostok on the eastern coast of Siberia. They have been piled up there in readiness to be shipped to Russia and Japan is thus assuming the task of seeing that they do not go to the faction that is making terms with Germany.

University Column

STATE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

Held at Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, December 7, 8, and 9, 1917

The State Y. M. C. A. Convention met in the Chapel of Transylvania University, Lexington at 3:00 p.m., Friday, December 7, sessions continuing until Sunday night.

The Convention, while not so largely attended as heretofore, was, nevertheless very rich in spiritual benefit. Among the speakers were President R. H. Crossfield, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, President F. L. McVey of State University, Rev. Mickel of Harlan, and the young man's idol, "Dad" Elliott who led each individual member of the Conference to higher levels than heretofore attained, in his wonderful address on "Outliers." At the close of his address, resolutions were made of eternal value and the testimony of all was "Higher Ground." The Devotional Exercises were led by representatives of the various colleges and while all missed the inspirational influence of Secretary Philo C. Dix, still the sacrifice was heroically and cheerfully made by the host of his larger service in Camp Taylor.

Twenty-three of our Berea students and nine Faculty members were grateful recipients of the feast of good things there.

A delightful reception to all delegates was given on Saturday evening by the students of Transylvania University in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms where "stunts," music and refreshments filled a pleasant hour.

At the Faculty Luncheon on Saturday, more than forty members were present. Toasts were made by President McVey and others.

The entertainment in the homes was most cordial and hospitable and the contact with newly made friends will remain a delightful memory.

THE Y. W. C. A. BAZAAR

The annual Y. W. C. A. Bazaar was held in the Parlors of Ladies Hall Monday afternoon. A variety of nice things were shown and quickly sold. Coffee and hot chocolate were served which fitted in very nicely with the extremely low temperature of the day. The Y. W. C. A. is offering a very attractive Berea Calendar this year, similar to the one put out last year. Those people who were unable to procure one Monday afternoon may do so while the limited supply lasts. The organization is working hard to aid Uncle Sam in winning the war and the sum realized Monday will be used solely for patriotic purposes.

REVIEW OF "GERMAN WAR PRACTICES"

Some of the blackest pages in all history, comprising a documentary record of "deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race," are found in a book named "German War Practices," which has just been issued at the Government Printing Office by the Committee on Public Information for free distribution. It is edited by Prof. D. C. Munro, of Princeton, and other scholars.

The dumfounding evidence which this book presents to the jury of mankind is drawn mainly from German and American sources, and includes official proclamations and utterances of the responsible heads of the Imperial German Government, letters and diaries of German soldiers, quotations from German newspapers, and material drawn from the archives of the State Department which lay bare the story of inconceivable German atrocities.

The purpose of the book is to show that the system of frightfulness, used by the German Government, so sinister that German soldiers have themselves at times revolted. Individual acts of wanton cruelty and barbaric destruction are cited only to illustrate the operation of the remorseless system.

How to Get the Book

Address: Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Request one copy of German War Practices. It is Free.

WHY WE FIGHT

"You are called into this great service of your country not only for the purpose of maintaining the ideals for which America has always stood—democracy and freedom, and to keep the torch of liberty burning in the world—but also for this more immediate object, the protection of our national rights and the democratic institutions handed down to us as the result of the valor and blood of our ancestors. These are the things for which we fight."—From Secretary McAdoo's Address to Men of the National Army.

College Column

Saturday evening in Phi Delta Hall the regular election of officers for the winter term was held. The following men were chosen: President, Chas. Waters; Vice-President, Reuben Batson; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Evans; Recording Secretary, Isaac Bowles; Sergeant at Arms, Luther Ambrose; Treasurer, Orville Ramey; Librarian, Owen Batson; third member of the literary board, Wesley Bouterse.

Following the regular sessions of the two societies, Alpha Zeta invited Phi Delta to a fellowship meeting, which was featured by a few inspiring talks and some no less enjoyable refreshments. Then the men adjourned to the walk in front of "Dad" Elliott Hall and serenaded the girls with the songs of the two societies.

A number of the men attended the Y. M. C. A. conference at Lexington. Those who went were: Earl Lockin, Wesley Bouterse, John Grooms, Miguel Tamayo, Luther Solley, Oscar Wilson, and Reuben Batson. At the same time, Axel Ernberg and Irvine Stapp were attending the Boys' Y. M. C. A. conference at Richmond. Lieut. Edwards and Lieut. Griffin, former College men, addressed the local Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening. Lieut. Griffin's subject was "Camouflage and Orientation," and Lieut. Edwards spoke on "The Officer and the Private."

Breese Phipps has left for Bristol, Tenn., intending to enter the army in the near future.

AN UNUSUAL RECORD

Of the twenty-one men who were members of Phi Delta last year and did not return this year, seventeen are now serving in the armed forces of our country. Two of the remaining four will enlist shortly and the other two have been turned down on account of defective vision. This is a record of which any organization can be justly proud.

DINNER PARTY

A number of friends gave a dinner party at Kentucky Hall Monday night in honor of Lieut. Arleigh C. Griffin of the Coast Artillery who reports for duty at Boston, Saturday. The table was appropriately decorated with the colors of the Allies. Those present were: Misses Maude Bowman, Vera Shott, Sarah Byrd, Mildred Hudson, Cieta Hammons, Bertha Alzenhoefer, Eunice M. True, and Eunice Pearson; and Messrs. Luther Ambrose, Charles Waters, Ernest Campbell, Reuben Batson, Homer McCann, and Arleigh Griffin.

Lollypops for Youngsters



If Santa Claus finds himself short of money anywhere we invite his attention to those dressed-up lollypops. They will delight the children. A lollipop is a flat piece of candy on the end of a stick and it lasts a long time. All sorts of little figures of things animate and inanimate are made by dressing up lollypops in crepe paper. One end of the stick is thrust into a disk of heavy cardboard and arms and legs are provided by small wires fastened about the stick. The faces are painted on wax paper, over the lollipop. Fruits and vegetables, fairies, soldiers, dolls, dancing girls, clowns—there is no limit to the things that can be made in this way.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY

By Howard W. Whitaker

A little while ago the writer visited Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. The old colonial mansion is located near the metropolis of the Blue Grass—Lexington.

We walked thru the deep-shaded vista, a long, winding path thru a grove of pines and magnolia bushes, which we were told was the favorite retreat of the great statesman, that it was his habit to walk here far into the night while meditating upon some momentous legal issue or pondering over one of his master speeches.

The old grandfather clock greeted us as we entered the house. Three Westminister Chimes have struck the welcome to many guests in the "white-bellum" days, when Fame claimed as her own.

Through halls and rooms we walked. In the portraits above us we saw the likenesses of Kentucky's illustrious bloods—her bravest men and fairest women. Rich old mahogany, antique silver—but we'll tell of that later, possibly.

Vocational Department Courses for Young Men at Berea

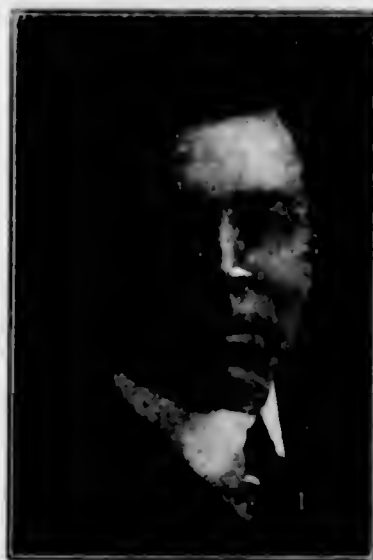
Certificate Course in Agriculture

Berea College offers a number of splendid short courses in Agriculture of one term each—twelve weeks in the Winter term, and ten weeks in the Spring term.

In one of these one-term courses a young man may get a good knowledge of three great parts of Agriculture—Soils, Farm Crops and Animal Husbandry. The study of Soils takes up the method of making poor soils good and good soils better. In Farm Crops we study and plan the kind of crops that are suitable for mountain farms and that can be grown for profit in our great mountain region.

The young men in this Certificate Course this winter will study the various crops that we have raised on our College farm and on the experiment field. They will find out how drainage, lime, fertilizers and cultivation improve the land; they will have an opportunity to observe the practical treatment of different soils, rotation of crops, seeding, cultivation and harvesting; they will also be taught how to manage mountain farms for profit, how to improve buildings, fences, buy tools, and sell farm products.

Animal Husbandry, the third part to be



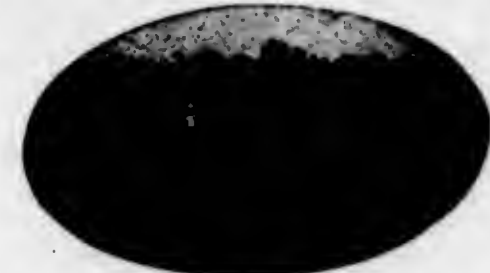
MR. ROBERT F. SPENCE
Farm Demonstrator and Instructor in Agriculture

studied by the student, takes up the feeding and breeding of stock for profit. Foods which make milk, fat and muscle will be analyzed and listed in order that the student may go back home and feed the same kind of food to his own stock.

The student will have an opportunity to study the fine dairy herd of the College and learn how our dairyman feeds the cows to get the most milk at the lowest cost.

Berea College is becoming the center of thoroughbred stock; pure-bred Holstein cows, Duroc and Poland China hogs, and varieties of thoroughbred poultry are being raised for demonstration purposes, and the person who takes a course will have a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the best breeds suitable for the average farmer.

Students can also take other subjects, such as Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling,



BEREA COLLEGE CORN FIELD

English, rhetorical, and Bible in connection with Agriculture. Textbooks are furnished free of cost in all the courses.

Students from the fifth grade up can take the Certificate Course in Agriculture, and we extend a hearty invitation to any farmer who can leave his home for three months during the winter to come to Berea and take this course and become more able to improve his methods of farming.

Carpentry

The demand for trained carpenters today far exceeds the supply. Berea is offering a course that will enable young men of talent and ambition to become successful builders.

Carpentry cannot be taught from books alone. Berea has well equipped shops in which the student is trained in practical lines, and it endeavors to give its pupils practical experience by having them work on the buildings under reconstruction.

About one-half of the pupils time is taken up with academic studies in order that each student may get a good general education as well as a thoroughly practical knowledge of carpentry.

Students who wish to take only a one year

course will be able in one year to get a working knowledge of the use of tools and the principles of construction. Those who successfully



ROBERT PAUL McELROY
Instructor in Carpentry and Woodwork

complete the two year course will receive diplomas as graduate carpenters.

The school year is divided into three terms of three months each, called fall, winter and spring terms.

COURSE IN CARPENTRY

First Year

First Term: Tools and their uses. Joints and their uses. Tool box.
Second Term: Details of one type of framing. Roof construction. Interior and exterior finish.
Third Term: Details of a different type of framing, finish and roof construction.

Second Year

First Term: Foundations. Porch roof and finish. Hip roof. Valley roof. Detail of door.
Second Term: Practical experience on buildings.
Third Term: Practical experience on buildings.



CARPENTRY STUDENTS AT WORK

DRAWING

First Year

First Term: Orthographic projections. Lettering. Geometrical construction. Dimensions. Sections and developments. Detail of door. Detail of window. Rafter. Stairs.
Third Term: Plans and elevations of a small house.

Second Year

First Term: Plans of house designed by students.
Second Term: Elevations of house. Specifications. Estimates. Tracings and blue prints. Detail drawings for buildings under construction.

Students coming for the winter and spring terms may take fall and winter work and receive a certificate which will count toward a diploma.

The arrangements of school life are such as to promote good health. The wholesome food, regular hours, invigorating sports, gymnasium work, and bath rooms practically insure good bodily development and vigor.

Social life in the school is such as to promote the pleasure, culture, and moral well-being of all students. The influence of the school is non-denominational, but distinctly Christian.

Tuition is free and the living expenses are within the reach of almost every ambitious boy. The estimated total expense for one year in the Vocational Schools is \$140, for winter term about \$45. During the fall and spring terms the College can offer work to cover about one-third of these expenses but we cannot promise any definite work during the winter term.

We use simple clothing in Berea, and no entertainments can cost the student more than 15 cents admission so that our expenses can be kept well within our statement.

Blacksmithing

We are learning that it takes skill and scientific training to make the best blacksmith. And as blacksmithing is one of the most valuable trades connected with the farm, we are offering that course along with Agriculture and Carpentry.

A strong, able-bodied man can make good money in the blacksmith's trade, but if he does not wish to follow it as a calling, he should be able to do first-class blacksmithing in connection with his profession of Agriculture or Carpentry.

The course that we offer teaches the boys how to make a tire in a forge, the use of tools, the making of rings, chains, lugs, and sharpening to all kinds of farm implements. It teaches them to do repair work such as filling wheels, cutting and welding tires, how to get the length of stock used for tires, turning horseshoes, fitting and putting them on.

Blacksmithing is very fascinating work. It is an art and it is inspiring to the student who watches the unshapely mass of iron grow into useful articles under his labor.

We invite you to take this course.

Bricklaying

The Short Course in Bricklaying is for able-bodied young men of industrious inclination, who, for various reasons, must increase their



GIDEON THOMAS SPENCER
Instructor in Mason Work

earning capacity in a limited time and who enjoy hard work and appreciate the good things that come with it.

The course, which includes all the kinds of brick-work ordinarily found in the mountain region, begins and ends with the Winter term. Instruction will be given in methods and proportions of mixing the different mortars, also concrete and cement work.

This is one of the best paying trades of the present time, but only men of brawn should enter this class.

There is usually some large College building in course of reconstruction where those who have made themselves efficient may secure employment at a rate proportionate to their ability and willingness to work.

The men in this class work eight hours a day for six days a week, and can therefore do no outside work. The special fee this winter will be \$30. About five dollars extra will be required for tools.

Material Equipment.—The Vocational Schools have well equipped work shops, cooking and sewing rooms, and adequate facilities for field work in school gardening, agriculture, fruit culture, etc. Berea College Library, the largest college library in the State of Kentucky, is well equipped with books, and large reading and reference rooms which are of inestimable service to students of the Vocational Schools.

While taking Vocational courses, students have the privilege of electing work in other departments—College, Normal, Academy, Foundation School and Music.

The instructors are especially trained for the work of teaching young people how to put their training in actual practice in their home communities.

Berea College is a School of High Principles.—It stands for a well ordered rather than a self-indulgent life. It condemns tobacco and intoxicating liquors by prohibiting their use. It furnishes gymnasium and regulated sports, makes ample arrangements for social culture and healthful recreation. It provides liberally for instruction in morals and religion.

Our Vocational students easily take the lead in the communities where they locate for permanent work. The majority of them stand for progress and righteousness and are the best recommendation for the school.

In Reach of All Who Aspire.—The friends and supporters of Berea desire to place its advantages within the reach of all young people of character and ability, who aspire to a liberal education. No tuition is charged. The incidental fee—to meet expenses apart from instruction—is \$5 a term, \$15 a year; good board and furnished room with fuel and lights, \$2 a week. Large opportunities are provided for earning a portion of one's expenses.

The number of students enrolled in all departments at Berea—College, Normal, Academy, Vocational and Foundation—during one year, exceeds eighteen hundred.

For information or friendly advice, address the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN,
Berea, Ky.

Foundation Column

GRANT AND LEE ENTERTAINS DOUGLAS-EDWARDS

The Grant and Lee Literary Society entertained the young ladies of the Douglas-Edwards Literary Society last Saturday evening in the Vocational Chapel.

The program, composed of numbers given by members of both societies, was as follows:

Song by the Society
Prayer, Oscar Garden
Reading of Minutes by Secretary
Recitation, Otto Clarkston
Recitation, Nellie Bailey
Story, Robert Carpenter
My First Visit in Berea, Milburn Hall
Solo, Hester Hayes
News of the Week, Oscar Garden
Special Music, Society Quartet
Prophecy of Grant and Lee Members, Frank Eiton

After the rendition of the program the President, Mr. Frazier, called on the teachers present for short talks. Miss Moore, Mrs. Argonight, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Whitaker

responded. Then followed a feature of the evening which is at all times a welcome number, refreshments, and plenty of it. Lemonade, doughnuts, and fruit, plus a jolly, congenial, rollicking bunch is no bad combination. After a social half-hour the chimes struck their warning. After singing "Shine, Shine, Just Where You Are," and a dismissal prayer the program was adjourned by President Frazier.

Sizes of American Flags.

The national flag of the United States is made of bunting, with 35 feet 4 in. and 20 feet hoist; 13 stripes, and in the upper quarter next the staff is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of states, on blue field, over one-third length of flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

Invention of Printing.

He who first shortened the labor of copyists by device of movable types was disbanding hired slaves and cashing most kings and counts and creating a whole new democratic world; he had invented the art of printing.—Life of Frederick the Great.

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
Copyright, 1915, 1916, by Metropolitan Magazine

CHAPTER XVIII.

Miss Boka.

"JIM," William began, fastening more securely upon Mr. Bullitt. "Joe, I've done a good many favors for you, and—"

"I've got to see a man," Mr. Bullitt interrupted. "Let me go, Billy Bill. There's somebody I got to see right away, before the next dance begins I got to! Honest I have!"

William seized him passionately by the lapels of his coat. "Listen, Joe, for goodness' sake can't you listen a minute? You got to give me!"

"Honest, Billy," his friend expostulated, backing away as forcefully as possible, "I got to find a fellow that's here tonight and ask him about something important before!"

"Ye gods! Can't you wait a minute?" William cried, keeping his grip on Joe's lapels. "You got to give me anyway two out of all your dances with her! You heard her tell me yourself that she'd be willing if you or Johnnie or—"

"Well, I only got five or six with her and a couple extras. Johnnie's got seven. Why can't you go after Johnnie? I bet he'd help you out, all right, if you kept after him. What you want to poster me for, Billy?"

William swallowed, and, increasing the affectionate desperation of his clutch upon Mr. Bullitt's lapels, "Joe," he began huskily. "Joe, if I'd got six regular and two extras with Miss Pratt last night here, and you got here late, and it wasn't your fault—I couldn't help being late, could I? It wasn't my fault I was late, I guess, was it? Well, if I was in your place I wouldn't act the way you and Johnnie do not in a thousand years. I wouldn't! I'd say: 'You want a couple of my dances with Miss Pratt, eh? Why, certainly!'"

"Yes, you would?" was the cynical comment of Mr. Bullitt, whose averted face and reluctant shoulders indicated a strong desire to conclude the interview. "Tonight especially," he added. "Look here, Joe," said William desperately, "don't you realize that this is the very last night Miss Pratt's going to be in this town?"

"You bet I do!" These words, though vehement, were feeble, being forced in the midst of Mr. Bullitt, but, for diplomatic reasons, not projected upon the air by his vocal organs.

William continued: "Joe, you and I have been friends ever since you and I were boys." He spoke with emotion, but Joe had no appearance of being favorably impressed. "And when I look back," said William, "I expect I've done more favors for you than I ever have for my own!"

But Mr. Bullitt briskly interrupted this appealing reminiscence. "Listen here, Billy," he said becoming all at once friendly and encouraging. "Bill, there's other girls here you can get dances with. There's one or two of 'em sittin' around in the yard. You can have a bully time even if you did come late." And, with the air of discharging happily all the obligations of which William had reminded him, he added, "I'll tell you that much, Billy!"

"Joe, you got to give me anyway one do!"

"Look," said Mr. Bullitt eagerly. "Look, Billy, you'd better understand that tree all by herself! That's a visiting girl named Miss Boka. She's visiting some old uncle or something she's got living here, and I bet you could!"

"Joe, you got to?"

"I bet that Miss Boka's a good dancer, Billy," Joe continued warmly. "May I say so? She was trying to get me to dance with her myself, but I couldn't or I would of. Honest, Billy, I would of! If I was you I'd sail right in there before anybody else got a start, and I'd!"

"Ole man," said William gently. "You remember the time Miss Pratt and I had an engagement to go walkin', and you wouldn't of seen her for a week on account of your aunt dyin' in Kansas City? If I hadn't let you go along with us? Ole man, if you!"

But the music sounded for the next dance, and Joe felt that it was indeed time to end this uncomfortable conversation. "I got to go, Billy," he said. "I got to go!"

"Wait just one minute," William implored. "I want to say just this: If—"

"Here!" exclaimed Mr. Bullitt. "I got to go!"

"I know it. That's why!"

Headless of remembrance, Joe wrenched himself free, for it would have taken a powerful and ruthless man to detain him longer. "What you take me for?" he demanded indignantly. "I got this with Miss Pratt!"

And, cravelling a hand which still sought to clutch him, he departed hotly.

Mr. Parcher's voice expressed wonder a little later as he recommended his wife to turn her gaze in the direction of "that Baxter boy" again. "Just look at him!" said Mr. Parcher. "His face has got more genuine idiosyncrasy in it

than I've seen around here yet, and God knows I've been seeing some miracles in that line this summer!"

"He's looking at Lola Pratt," said Mrs. Parcher.

"Don't you suppose I can see that?" Mr. Parcher returned, with some irritation. "That's what's the trouble with him. Why don't he quit looking at her?"

"I think probably he feels bad because she's dancing with one of the other boys," said his wife mildly.

"Then why can't he dance with somebody else himself?" Mr. Parcher inquired testily. "Instead of standing around like a cat looking out of the butcher's wagon? By George, he looks as if he was just going to moo!"

"Of course he ought to be dancing with somebody," Mrs. Parcher remarked thoughtfully. "There are one or two more girls than boys here, and he's the only boy not dancing. I believe I'll— And, not stopping to complete the sentence, she rose and walked across the interval of grass to William. "Good evening, William," she said pleasantly. "Don't you want to dance?"

"Ma'am?" said William blankly, and the eyes he turned upon her were glassy with anxiety.

"Don't you want to dance?" Mrs. Parcher repeated. "Have you looked around for a girl without a partner?"

"Girl?" he echoed in a tone of feeble inquiry.

She smiled and nodded, taking his arm. "You come with me," she said. "I'll fix you up."

William suffered her to conduct him across the yard. Intensely preoccupied with what he meant to do as soon as the music paused, he was somewhat

hazy, but when he perceived that he was being led in the direction of a girl sitting solitary under one of the maple trees the sudden shock of fear aroused his faculties.

"What—where?" he stammered, halting and seeking to detach himself from his hostess.

"What is it?" she asked.

"I got—I got to!" William began uneasily. "I got to!"

His purpose was to excuse himself on the ground that he had to find a man and tell him something important before the next dance, for in the confusion of the moment his powers refused him greater originality. But the vital part of his intended excuse remained unspoken, being disregarded and cut short, as millions of other unspoken excuses have been throughout the centuries by the decisive action of ladies.

Miss Boka had been sitting under the maple tree for a long time—so long, indeed, that she was acquiring a profound distaste for forestry and even for maple syrup. In fact, her state of mind was as desperate in its way as William's. And when a hostess leads a youth in almost perfectly fitting conventional track toward a girl who has been sitting alone through dance after dance that girl knows what that youth is going to have to do.

It must be confessed for Miss Boka that her eyes had been upon William from the moment Mrs. Parcher introduced him. She sprang to her feet and met Mrs. Parcher more than half-way.

"Oh, Mrs. Parcher!" she called, coming forward.

"I got!" the panic-stricken William again hastily began. "I got to!"

"Oh, Mrs. Parcher," cried Miss Boka. "I've been so worried! There's a candle in that Japanese lantern just overhead, and I think it is going out."

"I'll run and get a fresh one in a minute," said Mrs. Parcher, smiling benevolently and retaining William's arm with a little difficulty. "We were just coming to find you, I've brought!"

"I got to—I got to find a girl!" William made a last desperate effort.

"Miss Boka, this is Mr. Baxter," said Mrs. Parcher, and she added, with what seemed to William hideous garbality: "He and you both came late, dear, and he hasn't any dances engaged either. So run and dance and have a nice time together."

The full horror of his position was revealed to William in the relieved, confident, proprietor's smile of Miss Boka, for William lived by a code from which no previous experience had taught him any means of escape. Mrs. Parcher had made the statement, so needless and so ruinous, that he had no engagements, and in his dismay he had been unable to deny this fatal truth. He had been obliged to let it stand.

He had to give form to the fatal invitation. "May I say this dance 'thout'?" he muttered doggedly.

"Vvrry pleased to!" Miss Boka responded, whereupon they walked in silence to the platform, stepped upon its surface and embraced.

They made a false start, then another. They stood away from each other the time, then made another. After that they tried again and were saved from a fall only by spasmodic and noticeable contortions.

Miss Boka laughed tolerantly, as if forgiving William for his awkwardness, and his hot heart grew hotter with that injustice. A coarse chuckle, a half-suppressed snort, assailed William's scarlet ear, and from the corner of his eye he caught a glimpse of Mr. Bullitt gliding by, sufficed, while even Joe's detested shoulder could be seen the adorable and plump face of the one girl, also sufficed.

"Togone it!" William panted.

"Oh, you mustn't be discouraged with yourself," said Miss Boka gently. "I've met lots of men that had trouble to get started and turned out to be right good dancers after all. It seems to me we're kind of working against each other. I'll tell you a kind of let me do the gait, or not, I get you going the Now—one, two, three!"

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William ceased to struggle for dominance, and their efforts to "get started" were at once successful. He had a helpless feeling, fully warranted by the circumstances. He soon became aware that Miss Boka's powerful "guiding" was observed by the public, for after one collision, more severe



After That They Tried Again.

than others, a low voice hissed in his ear:

"She won't hurt you much, Billy Bill. She's only in fun!"

This voice belonged to the dancer with whom he had just been in painful contact, Johnnie Watson.

"I just love dancing," said Miss Boka serenely. "Don't you, Mr. Baxter?"

"What?" he gulped. "Yeh."

"It's lovely," she murmured. "I hope they don't play 'Home, Sweet, Home' very early at parties in this town. I could keep on like this all night!"

(To be Continued)

Always Welcome China

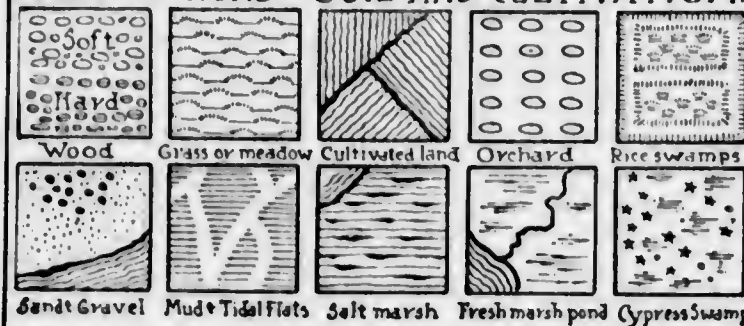


Here are a cuko basket and a bonbon dish made of small plates set in baskets of paper rope. They are the sort of gift the housewife always welcomes and require a small outlay of money and the time of the maker. With prettily decorated plates and the clever use of paper and twine, handsome baskets reward the efforts of those who learn the art of basketry.

The baskets shown are in dark brown, and that one holding the bonbon dish is brightened with a yellow cord woven in a cross pattern over the braid.

SHERM'S DOTS

MILITARY SIGNS -- SOIL AND CULTIVATION.



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—Well, we are not in the trenches yet, and nobody seems to know when we will be. However, we are getting the best kind of training, and I suppose that is what we need. War isn't all carrying a gun by any means. Just at present we are taking a course in map reading, and I hope my two young brothers will profit by the diagrams I am sending them and learn every one of them. They all explain themselves, with the exception of the one in the dots, and that is the way we express a fort.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

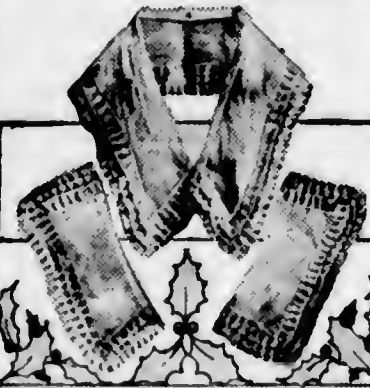
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GIRL WORKERS WEAR MASKS



When working in a cotton fumigating plant at Hush terminal, Brooklyn, girls have to wear masks for protection against poison gas used in the process. All cotton shipped into port is fumigated with deadly gas.

Neckwear for Christmas



No more acceptable present can be found for any woman young or old than the collar and cuff sets of organdie which add so much to the tailored suit or the one-piece frock. For the younger women these sets are shown in pale tints or in white with ruffles in light colors. In all-white they are suitable to any age.

The set pictured is a favorite for street wear or with tailored suits. It is of white organdie having little ruffles in light tan color. Handsome sets are also made of white and cream or ivory satin but nothing is more durable or dainty than organdie.

Giving and Receiving.

You cannot give anything to anyone, you cannot give to any cause. From all this seeming giving you only take from experience the blessing of self-expression. You give only to yourself and in ministering you minister only to yourself. The man who takes from you must in turn give before he actually receives.—Exchange.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

HOW SCOUTS PASS TESTS

The first session of the new Scout of Honor of the boy scouts of Minneapolis was held in the court room of Judge Hille, when 20 scouts from different troops came to be examined in signaling, first aid, compass, thrift, nature study, etc.

Judge Edward L. Walte reminded the scouts that passing scout tests does not mean they are experts in the subjects in which they are examined.

"We have been a nation of spenders," said L. S. Swenson, as the examiner in thrift. "Now times are different and we must be different. We must earn money, save more; and doing that will not only help us personally—it will prove a tremendous help to win the war."

Dr. C. M. Houn, in charge of the first aid work, said: "In emergencies stay by the man injured even if you can't help him very much; don't get excited. Learn your first aid thoroughly so that when you come to take charge of a case you won't have to spend too much time wondering what to do—for in the meantime the patient may be beyond help."

Lieut. George A. Treadwell, U. S. N., sent Chief Quartermasters A. A. Mickelson and William Estley to examine the scouts in compass and signaling.

The scouts passed a total of 64 tests before the court; not one failure was recorded. The examiners expressed surprise over the amount of practical knowledge the scouts had acquired and the interest and alertness they showed in everything.

SCOUT SIGNAL TOWER.



This Was Built on a Mountain in Four Hours by Eight Scouts.

SCOUTS EXPERT AT STALKING.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell says that he was looking at a number of British soldiers being trained in how to hide themselves from the enemy and how to creep up to him, and was delighted to see that they were being taught in the same way that the boy scouts are; in fact, a boy scout officer was their instructor and several boy scouts were helping.

Going on all fours is dangerous. The boy scout is skilled in creeping slowly inch by inch. He goes on the fore part of the arm, each arm passing over the other in turn to the front; the body and legs are kept stiff the whole time. With a little practice it is wonderful what a pace one can get up.

English commanding officers at the front have frequently said that they find soldiers who have been boy scouts are specially useful for trench warfare because they know how to hide themselves and how to creep about in the dark without losing their way.

GOOD TURNS BY BOY SCOUTS.

Boy scouts of Ashburnham, Mass., sent a money gift for a hospital ward in Neuilly, France.

Boy scouts of Brockport, N. Y., took up the work of getting street markers for the whole village.

The boy scouts of St. Albans, Vt., went to the General Standard monument and cleared away the weeds.

Auburn, Ala., scouts have been gathering waste paper, and they now have about a carload ready to sell.

Forty boy scouts canvassed Holyoke, Mass., to obtain a census of the products of the 5,000 home gardens there.

When a boy was struck by a street car in San Francisco, Jack Foley, thirteen, a member of the boy scouts troop of St. Phillips Catholic church, was on hand to give him first aid, while other boy scouts helped to keep the crowd back.

The corn crop of the boy scouts' cornfield at the Narragansett Speedway has been ground into meal and marketed for the benefit of the Auburn Red Cross. This field was planted by boys of the Cranston troop.

Dad's Admonition

By RICHARD MARKLEY

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

When I went to work on a farm Dad owned in Hinton county, he said to me, "I have only one thing to say to you. It is comprised in four letters, 'M. Y. O. B.' I asked him what the letters stood for, and he said that when I had done something that had brought trouble on my head, likely I would find out.

I was thirty years old before I learned what those four letters did stand for. I reckon I had done things to touch her meaning before that, but I didn't get punished enough to fix my attention on the matter. How I found out Dad's instructions was this way.

Jim Hawkins owned the next farm to me. We were both bachelors. I didn't care to bring a woman into my house to boss me; and was satisfied to live alone; but Jim was different; he was continually pining for someone to love.

"Jim," said I one day, "why don't you get married?"

"I don't know any girl that would have me."

"What's the matter with Susie Bickford?"

"She wouldn't look at me."

"Oh yes she would."

"How do you know?"

"I don't know, but I think I can find out for you."

"I'd be much obliged to you if you would."

One evening I went to see Susie and told her I knew a man who was dead in love with her. She was mighty anxious to know who the fellow was, but I wouldn't tell her. I wanted her to keep thinking about her unknown worshiper. Then I went to Jim and told him that I had sounded Susie and she had confided to me that she had loved him ever since she was a baby. Jim wanted to go right off and propose to her, but I told him he had better wait till I prepared the way for him.

They say women can make matches, but men are no account at such business. I have always believed that a man can do anything better than a woman. I certainly nudged Jim and Susie mighty well, for I fixed everything up for Jim to make his proposition; he made it; and the two were married. On the day of the wedding Jim said to me, "Joe, I owe you a lot for what you've done for me in getting me an angel for a wife." Sue didn't say anything like that, but she was mighty friendly. The way she looked at it was that Jim had loved her ever since she was a baby. As for me I had simply brought a hunger-buck up to the scratch to propose marriage.

Jim and Susie were married at the end of the harvest season and I went home to see Dad and Mummy. Dad asked me if I'd found out what M. Y. O. B. meant and I had to acknowledge that I hadn't. "Well," he said, "I reckon you'll learn it some day."

After I got back to the farm I was busy about one thing and another and didn't see Jim and Sue for sometime. One morning I met Sue driving the cows along the road. I expected she'd be mighty sulkin' to me, but she wasn't. She just said, "How do," and went on. I was the most astonished fellow you ever see. If I'd seen Satan riding on one of the cows I wouldn't have been more surprised.

The next day Jim passed my house and he too was as short as pie crust. "See here Jim," I called to him, "what's the matter?"

"Matter enough," he said, "I thought you was doin' me a favor when you put me up to marryin'. If you'd let me alone I'd a been better off."

"Why, what's the matter with Sue?"

"Well, she's got her idee about what a husband ought to be and she insists on makin' me that kind of a feller."

I tried to get something more definite out of him but he wouldn't talk any more and went on his way.

I made up my mind that something had gone wrong between them and I'd better go over and find out what it was. At any rate I didn't propose that they should throw all the blame on me. I found 'em both at home. Jim was smoking his pipe, readin' the Farmers' Weekly Advocate while Sue was cleanin' off the supper table.

"I want to say something to you two," I said. "I did you a favor and the reward I get for it is your ill will. If you are dissatisfied with each other I don't see what I have to do with it. You, Jim, wanted someone to love, and I put you on the track to get a wife. You, Sue, were mighty well pleased to get Jim and now you've found that he doesn't suit you—"

"Who says he doesn't suit me?" said Sue with a flash in her eye.

"Why Jim says you're trying to make him over."

This fired Jim. "Now see here," he says mighty sharp, "it seems to me that you had better stop interferin' between me and my wife."

"And I want you to understand," says Sue, "that I am perfectly satisfied with my husband, and I'll be better satisfied with you if you'll mind your own business and let us alone."

I got out, Sue's words "mind your own business" ringing in my ears. And all of a sudden the meaning of Dad's M. Y. O. B. was mighty plain. Since then I've minded my own business.

Scared Him Into It.

Young Widow—Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose?

Girl Friend—No, dear; I told him you were after him.

If You Don't go to War, go to School!

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.

Oscar Wilson and Earl Lockin, students of the College Department, left Wednesday for a short visit at their homes before enlisting in the Navy.

Lieut. Robert N. Edwards left for San Antonio, Tex., Tuesday, where he will report for duty Saturday.

Lieut. Arleigh C. Griffin, who has been editing The Citizen during the past two weeks in the absence of the Editor, left for Boston Wednesday night where he will be stationed during the winter.

Editor Wertenberger is spending the week in different points in Mississippi on business.

Chauncey Godby, a student of the College Department last year, who won a commission as first lieutenant in the infantry at Fort Benning, Harrison, visited friends in Berea during the early part of the week. He was accompanied by his brother, E. G.

Mrs. S. L. Baker and Mrs. Laura Hubbard were in Lexington last Wednesday.

Mrs. Jennie Hanson Jones and son Calvin left here Friday afternoon for Seattle, Washington, where they will make their home. Mrs. Jones has been here for about sixteen months visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Charles Lester and son Warren of Long Beach, Cal., are here for a visit with Mrs. George Pow of Chestnut Street.

Paul Muney, who was hurt Saturday afternoon while sliding down the banisters at Knapp Hall, is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. L. A. Davis and sons, Lewis and Edward, left Sunday morning for Omaha, Neb., where they will spend Christmas with Mrs. Davis' sister, Mrs. Jim Kinnard.

Lewis Lester of Chestnut street is ill at his home.

Miss Hattie Carr of Jackson Street is ill with the la grippe this week.

H. C. Wolf of Winchester was in Berea Monday.

W. D. Jones of Lexington was here Monday on business.

William Swope of Lexington was here for a few days the last of the week.

Lieut. E. G. Walker was in Berea over Sunday. Lieut. Walker is stationed at Camp Taylor.

Mrs. Haas, who has been ill at the Robinson Hospital, is recovering.

W. H. Bower, the L. & N. agent, moved into the new depot here Saturday. Every one seems to be enjoying the new building very much.

Mrs. Barbara Moore has been quite ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jim Jackson, for a few days.

On the evening of November 28 the Progress Club entertained their husbands at the home of Mrs. H. F. Taylor.

Leonard W. Menzie of the Academy class of 1915 is now with the Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C., but is hoping to be detailed for further study at the Naval School in Washington.

Mason Anglin, of Disputanta, whom all of Berea students who have visited the "Falls" know well, has moved to Berea for the winter.

The Clio Club held its meeting last week at the home of Mrs. G. T. Spencer. Interesting papers were read by Mesdames Smith and Best.

The Progress Club will hold its annual Bazaar at Mrs. Baker's store on Friday and Saturday, December 14 and 15. Dainty Christmas gifts. Proceeds for local charity. ad-24

Homer McCann, a former student of the College Department, passed thru Berea for a short visit Monday, enroute to Cincinnati where he expects to enlist in the Navy.

Reuben Batson of the College Department left Tuesday for Cincinnati to enlist in the Navy.

Fred Oscar Bowman, a former student and worker for The Citizen, who has been at a Reserve Officers' Training Camp during the past three months, returned to Berea for a short visit Monday. He holds a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army.

Van M. Douglas, Class of '15, is now serving his country with Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Tex.

FOUR OVERCOATS FOR SALE

Inquire of J. H. Crosetto at Mrs. Bogie's rooming house.

LEAVING FOR ABERDEEN MISSISSIPPI

Will those owing me accounts for Medical Service rendered, kindly call at my residence and settle sometime between now and December 18, as I shall be compelled, after that time, to leave my accounts in the hands of a collector.

P. Cornelius, M. D.

BROTHER HAMILTON INJURED

Information has been received that the Rev. A. W. Hamilton was injured last week in an automobile accident in England. A severe shock and painful bruises were the result, but no dangerous wounds were suffered. Mr. Hamilton was recently presented an autograph photograph by President Wilson which was accompanied by a letter of appreciation of his work by Mrs. Wilson. We rejoice with him in his work, but regret his injury very much.

DOCTOR RAINE HERE

Doctor Raine, who has sacrificed his work here to do Y. M. C. A. work at Fort Oglethorpe, is spending a few days at home. He reports the work very interesting in this field where so many more workers are needed. Of the several Berea men associated with Doctor Raine, all are enjoying the work and are happy in being able to serve.

LACKEY-HENSHAW

The wedding of Miss Alma Gaff Lackey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lackey, of Whites Station, to P. E. R. Henshaw of Battle Creek, Mich., now stationed at Camp Custer, Mich., was solemnized at Robinson Hospital, at 2:30 p. m., Monday, December 10th, by the Rev. Mr. English of the Baptist Church.

Miss Lackey is recovering from a serious operation, and as the groom is liable to be called away at any time, it was thought best to have the ceremony now. The decorations were along military lines, there being a large flag hanging at the head of the bed and several other flags and palms were placed about the room. The bride held a bouquet of pink roses. The wedding was very quiet, there being only present besides the participants, the bride's mother, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Robinson, and Mrs. Geo. W. Moore, the special nurse.

J. K. BAKER MOVES TO MISSISSIPPI

J. K. Baker and family are leaving Berea for Aberdeen, Miss., where Mr. Baker has purchased the "Pickle Hotel," the largest and best equipped hotel in the city.

Berea feels in the loss of Mr. Baker that it is losing one of her Best Boosters.

Mr. Baker has made a success in every line of achievement he has undertaken in Berea—having developed and built up one whole section of the town which bears his name.

In agricultural pursuits he succeeded to such an extent that the County Demonstrator made his farm the "Show Ground" of the community.

The many friends of Mr. Baker bade him to say "farewell," still wish to bid him and his family "God Speed."

PIANO RECITAL AND ORATORICAL CONTEST, DECEMBER 18

We are to be favored with a piano recital on Tuesday evening, December 18, in College Chapel. This recital will be given by Alvin W. Roper, Winona, Ind., on his return from Washington, D. C., where he is official musician.

Mr. Roper has played for Doctor Baderwolf, Billy Sunday, and many other American evangelists.

Musical experts and press comments give him a leading place among the musicians of the nation.

This recital will begin at 6:45 p. m. in order to share the time with the speakers of the home oratorical contest.

The citizens of Berea and vicinity are invited to attend.

No admission will be charged, but a free-will offering will be taken to help pay the expenses of Mr. Roper.

Marriage Question.

Man sometimes wonders whether or not he wants to get married; with a woman her chief concern is whether or not a certain man is the one she wants to marry.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Appropriate Christmas exercises will be held in each of the school rooms, December 21, 1:30 p. m.

To save road and insure better average attendance, Christmas vacation will be extended one week. This school will end one week later in the spring.

The extreme cold weather made serious inroads on attendance Monday and Tuesday, this week. Two school rooms were out of commission on account of cold.

Miss Lorena Lewis taught Primary last Thursday on account of the illness of Mrs. Van Winkle.

Miss Martha Seale, sister of Prof. Ellis Seale, was elected at the regular meeting of the school board Saturday night to take the place of Miss Laura Isaacs, resigned.

W. O. Hayes resigned his position as school tax collector, and L. A. Watkins was elected in his stead.

The Parent-Teacher's Association will meet for a program at the school auditorium, 1:30 p. m., December 21. All patrons and friends are cordially invited to attend.

The various teachers were grieved to find that Jack Frost had made an end to the beautiful flowers of their school rooms on Sunday morning.

Misses Boatright, Parker, and Cox of the Training School were visitors last week. Misses Boatright and Parker were more than visitors; they did us a real service.

Miss Laura Isaacs was shopping in Cincinnati Friday. Miss Vergie Wynn had charge of her grade while gone.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The attendance at church on Sunday last was small, on account of the extreme cold weather, but those present were well repaid for the effort of going by the fine discourse of the day.

A Church Social will be held at the Parish House after the Prayer-meeting service on Thursday evening, December 13.

The Women's Missionary Society held a meeting on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Dodge. The chapter in the text book was reviewed by Mrs. H. H. Roberts, devotionals were led by Mrs. E. L. Roberts and a story read by Mrs. E. M. Livingston.

The church is seeking to make a roll of its student members who are in the service of their Country, with their addresses. Any information may be given to the Pastor or Clerk.

In the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius the church loses two valued members.

Great Men Never Die.

The career of a great man remains an enduring monument of human energy. The man dies and disappears, but his thoughts and acts survive and leave on his life stamp upon his race.—Samuel Smiles.

THE BOYSCOUTS AND THE LIBERTY LOAN

The report of the work of the Boy Scouts of America in the Second Liberty Loan drive has been made public. It shows that the Boy Scouts were directly responsible for the sale of \$101,133,600 in bonds.

This means that they procured about 5 1/2 per cent of the total subscriptions to the loan, and the number of bonds they sold show that they secured 1 subscription out of every 18.

This is a splendid record for the boys of America and a hopeful sign for the future of the Country when the boys of the Land are willing and able to perform such valuable public service.

It is to leave them such a national heritage as our forefathers of the Revolution bequeathed to their descendants that the proceeds of the Liberty Loan are to be used.

CANTONMENT CAMP HOSPITALS BADLY IN NEED OF TRAINED NURSES

The outbreaks of measles at the cantonments, followed by the resultant complications, including pneumonia, have increased the need for additional nurses at the hospitals established in connection with the camps. At least 500 trained nurses are wanted at once.

After a recent inspection trip to one of the camps with a high sick rate the Surgeon General reported there had been 3,000 cases of measles. At the time of his visit there were 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital.

The height of the measles epidemic is over, but pneumonia does not develop for some time after the incidence of the measles, so a considerable number of cases of pneumonia may be expected.

The pay of nurses is \$50 a month and maintenance. Applications should be made to the superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Musical lovers of Berea are anticipating with much interest the Christmas concert of the Harmonia Society which will take place in the College Chapel next Monday night, December 17. The program will vary from that of other years in that the chief feature of the evening will be the rendering of the beautiful oratorio, The Holy City, while a few only of the choicest selections from The Messiah will be given.

The chorus is said to be in fine training, and the solo parts will all be rendered by home talent. Those who are familiar with the work which this chorus has been able to do in the past under Professor Rigby's direction are expecting an unusual treat. Those who are new in Berea will not want to miss the inspiration which will come from this sacred concert so appropriate at this season.

DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

It is wonderful how well people think of the car. Its quality is a thing everyone seems to take for granted. Long life, faithful service, fine riding qualities, lasting finish—none of these are debated. The prospective owner is nearly always sure of them without discussion.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage unusually high.

Touring Car or Roadster, \$885; Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050 (All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

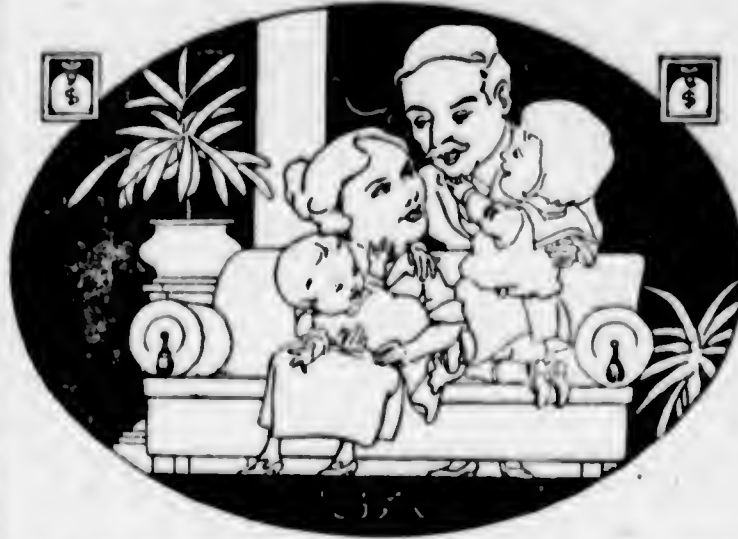


BEREA MOTOR CAR CO.

Cornelius Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

Do You Love Your Family?



Of course every parent loves his family. The question seems superfluous. Yet many thoughtless parents spend as they go. They live up to every penny they make. The best way to obviate the money spending habit is to start a bank account. You'll not be so ready to draw a check as you are to break a bill. Let us explain our banking system.

Berea National Bank

DOCTOR AND MRS. CORNELIUS LEAVE

Doctor and Mrs. Preston Cornelius are preparing to move from Berea to Aberdeen, Miss., and expect to leave next Tuesday, the 18th.

Aberdeen is a place of about 6,000 population and is a fine residence city. The Doctor owns a farm a few miles from the city, but they will reside in the town.

Doctor and Mrs. Cornelius have been a part of the life of Berea for many years, they have made a large place for themselves and they will be greatly missed.

FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, cribs, and outbuildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once.

W. H. JAMES, Berea, Ky. ad-34

FOR SALE

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large bone and frame, correct markings. Prices reasonable. Berea phone, 9-1341. Mrs. Luther Todd, Coyle, Ky. Ad.

WONDERFUL DUKE 522640

I will sell privately my thoroughbred registered Shorthorn bull "Wonderful Duke 522640," 20 months old and weighs 1600 pounds. Call on or address J. M. Boen, Jr., Berea, Ky. Ad-24. Route 1.

Worthy of Thought.

A quiet study is still to be preferred to a crowded superfluity.

ONE HOUSE AND SOME LOTS FOR SALE YET

This house is not where we live as so many people thought. Where we live is not for sale, my wife says; but the house and lots that are for sale are on the same street that we live on; three hops and a jump to the College.

More College professors and teachers have homes on this street than on any other in Berea.

Best College in the United States; students rolling in here from everywhere. More here now than ever before at Fall Term.

Have bought more Mississippi farming land is my reason for selling this property. I want to help feed the "Sammyes" and I have raised them a fine lot of it this year.

I am not going to leave Berea a some people thought; I am going to be here the most of my time fixing "old snags." I am going to fix teeth a long time yet, and I don't want any better place than Berea to do it. "When I walk I walk with Willie." When I fix teeth I fix 'em in Berea.

When I farm I farm in Mississippi.

Truth's no lie.

S. H. BAKER.

P. S. Come and look at this house and the lots before you buy elsewhere.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 30 Cans or More.

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Reef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

Farm For Sale

Forty to 140 acres Blue Grass land on Dixie Highway, five miles from Berea; three-fourths mile from Kingston Graded School; well watered; in good state of cultivation. Call on or address:

B. B. Boen,

Ad. 24 Route 1, Berea, Ky.

ATTENTION!
Farmers Near Berea

We wish to announce that The STANDARD WHEEL CO. will remove their Plant next summer.

If you wish to market your Spoke Timber, now is the time, while prices are good, and you have the chance to market at home.

STANDARD WHEEL CO.

Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2 1/2c under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea

Ad. 23

Kentucky

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Six Months50
Three Months25

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The date after your name on label should be what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notice is given, the subscription will be discontinued.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.
Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS DRIVE

Let's Make It Unanimous

Yes, John! we have got used to big things. Our people are sure waking up to the job they have on hands. Why, just look what we have done. You remember how the Red Cross asked for \$100,000,000 last summer and how the people met the call by giving even more than was asked for. Every city, town, and village had a share and did its part. Up in Indiana on every country road rose clouds of dust from the automobiles carrying the canvassers all through the country. And they met response too! The farmers remembered the farmers in France, whose holdings had been destroyed by the Huns. The mothers and daughters had a share too, for they thought of the boys from the farm who soon would be "Somewhere in France."

Then there was the call for \$25,000,000 for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, and the people came across with over fifty million. None too much, for the boys write from the camps that the Y. M. C. A. building is the one place where they find a touch of home.

Now we are in for another appeal. Ten million new members must be won during this campaign, ending Christmas. There must be more Red Cross buttons, more funds. You see they are doing not merely big things, but immense things. Red Cross Hospital Buses, Relief Stations, Canteens are scattered all through the war zone. Over three thousand French War Hospitals have received supplies and in addition the Red Cross is putting up a factory for making artificial limbs and for the manufacture of surgical supplies near Paris. At the railway stations near the war front they are establishing rest-houses with shower baths and other conveniences, that the men from the trenches may get cleaned up. They are reaching from France round to Roumania. Now all this takes immense sums. And to meet this demand, they have entered on this Christmas drive.

Responses from the 345 chapters in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky to this call are prompt and enthusiastic. Ohio and Indiana have put it up to Kentucky to beat either of them in the push for the enrollment of the highest per cent of their population in this campaign. Certainly Kentucky cannot let the Hoosiers or the Buckeyes beat the Bluegrass State.

A Red Cross Service Flag should be seen in every Berea window with a white star in the center indicating that every member of the household has joined the Red Cross by December 25th. The committees for this work have been organized. Every home will be visited and without doubt Berea will meet this call with the same splendid spirit with which previous calls have been met. Remember, all this means added care for our boys who soon will be on the firing line either in Italy or "Somewhere in France." We care for them through the ministering hands of the Red Cross. Can we do too much?

GLEANNINGS

Girl messengers are now employed by many of the Government departments at Washington.

Alterations are being made which will double the seating capacity of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

According to the Department of Agriculture, over 5,000,000 eggs spoil in cold storage each year because they have been washed or in some other way become wet before being sent to market.

LEAVING FOR ABERDEEN MISSISSIPPI

Will those owing me accounts for Medical Service rendered, kindly call at my residence and settle sometime between now and December 18, as I shall be compelled, after that time, to leave my accounts in the hands of a collector.

P. Cornelius, M. D.

Berea College Honor Roll

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Adams, Lieut. Tomson, 149th Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Adams, Lieut. Wiley, 149th Reg. Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Auer, Antonio, 150th U. S. Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Auburn, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf. Hattiesburg, Miss.

Bailey, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.
Baily, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.

Batson, Lieut. C. C., 149th Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Bicknell, Paul, 149th Inf. Band, Hq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Borchardt, William, Co. F., 26th Eng. Dix Branch, N. J.
Boyer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.

Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Brashear, Dishman, U. S. S. Bridge, care Postmaster, New York City.

Callahan, Quincy, Ft. Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Campbell, William, Chief Bugler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Carpenter, Rollins, Co. C, 13th Inf. Presidio, Cal.
Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Det. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.

Cecil, Lieut. J. J., 13th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kans.
Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Chastee, Ernest, 150th U. S. Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chastee, Jesse, 150th U. S. Inf. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. 1-8 Co., Newport, R. I.
Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.

Clark, Claude, Co. M, 321st Inf. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Clark, Walter, 31 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cox, Edgar O., Co. K, 148th Inf. Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Coyle, True, Syracuse, N. Y.
Crane, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Crain, L. G., 1st Sgt., 60th Co., T. B. Bn., 159 D. B. Camp Taylor.
Cress, Raleigh, Co. E, Sec. Dept. Reg., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Dean, Lieut. William, 336 Inf. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dehman, C. G., Amb. Co. 144, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Demmon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.
Diamond, Aubrey, Cadet, Squadron 80, Camp Mohawk, Deseronto, Can.

Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dodson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.

Dodley, John, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Douglas, Vio M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.

Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Edwards, T. A., Jr., Co. M., 56th Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Edwards, Robert, Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.

Engle, Stanley, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Fulks, Elliott L., Hq. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Ernberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Felton, Corp. Flavel L., Co. "A" 55 Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Fiedler, Leonard C., 47th Co. 12th Bn. 159 Depot Brig., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Fiedler, William, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Flint, Sherman, Fort Rodney, Mass.

Franklin, Harlin, Co. 3, C. A. C., Fort Delaware, Del.
Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 13 M. O. T. Co., Fort Riley, Kans.

French, Marvin, (Navy), 4642, 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
French, Otis, U. S. Naval Training Station, Berkeley, Va.

French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frost, Cleveland, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Gabhard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.

Gay, Colson, France, via New York.
Godley, Channcey, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Griffin, Arleigh, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Griffith, Fleming, Some where in France

Gross, Frank, Co. M, 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.
Gross, Orville, Recruit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.

Hall, Lieut. John, M. G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Haltak, George, 6th Co. Ft. Totten, Long Island, New York.
Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Harrod, Gordon, Med. Dept. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Harrison, Creed, Co. 78, Main Barracks, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.

Hammoud, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hayes, Earl, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hembree, George, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hook, John T., Caissson Co. 2, 112th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.

Hogg, Harvey, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.

Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.

Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hyllon, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hudspeth, Lieut. Ralph W., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hunter, Harry S., Bat. A, 119 U. S. F. A., Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

Innes, Lieut. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.

Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 35, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Killing, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.

Kincaid, Bradley, 37th, 10 Tr. Bn., 154 D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Martin, Robert, 14th F. A. Reg. Infantry, Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.

May, Bruce, O. M. Corps, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
May, G. H., Q. M. Div. 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

McLann, John W., Co. B, 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.
McLann, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.

McGuffy, William, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York.
McGuire, Benjamin, 9th Inf. Co. M, Syracuse, New York.

McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
McMullin, Samuel, 150th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Menzie, Leonard W., Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.
Morgan, Benben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Moore, Edwin, Hq. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Murrell, Jesse, Y. M. C. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Neal, Sidney, Battery A, 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.

Nickell, Clarence, Hq. Co. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Oshorne, Jesse Otto, 6th Engineers, Co. D, Washington, D. C.
Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Phelps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 24, Fort Clark, Texas.
Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Powell, Stanley, 48 Co., 12 Bn. 150

Parker, Thomas L., Battery D, Reg. 321, F. A. B., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Palin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.
D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.

Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D, Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Redden, Sergt. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Reid, Harry B., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.
Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.

Reark, Edward, 37th Inf. Med. Dept., Ft. San Houston, Texas.
Rebie, Carroll, Hq. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Robinson, Fred, Hillsboro, O., R. R. 2 Forward.

Rogers, John L., "Over There."
Ritter, Henry A., 104th Co. 159th Depot Brig., 62nd Inf. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Rust, Sidney R., O. R. I. C. Military Branch, Co. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Ryso, Felix, Hq. Co. 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.
Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.

Sharpe, Dewey F., 22nd U. S. Aero Squadron, Fort Worth, Texas.
Selle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Simpson, Green, Dewitt, Ky. Forward.
Shorte, Serg. Braxton C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Shorte, Serg. D. C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks A, 3, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Smith, J. W., U. S. Ambulance Co. 22, Dix Camp, Trenton, N. J.
Smith, John, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
St. Clair, Ray D., 55 Inf. Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 29, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Stout, Charles E., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Stache, Dean, Electric Div. Detachment Enlisted Specialists, Fort Monroe, Va.

Tate, J. Harl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Taulbee, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.

Templeton, R. R., Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Travis, Vaud A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.

Trosper, Raleigh, 108 Co. 27 P. T. Bn. 5th Reg., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Wells, E. J., U. S. S. Kearney, Postmaster, New York City.

Wheeler, Val, Camp Beauregard, La.
Wiley, Robert, U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.

Wiley, Lewis A., U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wiseman, Earl, "Somewhere in France."

Wolfe, DeWitt, Signal Corps, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

Any information, such as more complete address or additional names for our honor roll are welcome. Help us make our Roll a complete roster of Berea men in the service, one of value as well as one of which we are proud.

WEARING THE SERVICE FLAG

Here is the latest fad in war-time costumes. The woman who has a relative in the army or navy wears a small service flag as shown in the photograph.

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

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Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

Photo from Western Newspaper Union

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

STRAFING THE BOCHES NEAR ANGRES



One of the efficient Canadian batteries stationed near Angres engaged in "strafing Fritz."

OUR ARMY

With the adjournment of the Second Officers' Training Camp, just completed, official figures place the number of officers in the United States Army at 100,000 — as many officers as there were privates nine months ago. The whole military establishment today, with the marines and auxiliary forces included, numbers a million and a half. From 110,000 enlisted men nine months ago, that branch of the army has grown to 1,300,000, already one of the highest factors with which Hindenburg is forced to reckon in his campaign for the year 1918.

This army constitutes the largest armed force that the Western Hemisphere has ever seen. If the whole army could be lined up today, in a solid infantry column, four abreast, it would reach across Ohio from Cincinnati to Toledo, and on to the Michigan line.

The highest total engaged at any time in the Civil War was reached during the final year of the struggle, when the Federal Army totalled 980,000 men. The figure 2,700,000 sometimes quoted as the "enlisted strength" of the Federal Army, included great numbers of re-enlistments.

The American Army already far outnumbered the force with which Great Britain entered the war. The First Expeditionary Force that sailed for France numbered barely 100,000 — a "contemptible little army," the Kaiser called it, prior to a more thorough acquaintance with it gained at Mons. This army, and the encouragement it brought to France, were sufficient to avert defeat in the first year of the war, and to save Paris from the on-rushing Huns.

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon • Most Miles on Tires

Save Gasoline—Save Tires —Drive a Maxwell Car

The automobile has suddenly become more than ever a necessity in passenger service.

We must go about from place to place to carry on our part of the world's work.

We can no more get along without motor cars than we can without the telegraph or the telephone.

But motor cars to-day must be light, durable, economical.

The Maxwell has always been light, durable, economical—made so to meet an immense, sensible demand that has existed all the time.

To-day that demand is universal.

Don't take any chances.

Buy a Maxwell—the standardized car whose economy and durability have been proved.

Touring Car \$745; Roadster \$745; Coupe \$1095
Berline \$1095; Sedan \$1095. F. O. B. Detroit

SCRUGGS & GOTT
DEALERS
BEREA—KENTUCKY



If You Can't Begin School In November, Begin January 2.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PORK PRODUCTION FOR 1918

There is now a campaign being conducted throughout the entire United States for an increase in pork production. The United States Department of Agriculture urges every farmer to do his personal share toward increasing pork production in 1918 by 15% throughout the United States.

The supply of breeding sows is undoubtedly short this fall. The breeding ranks will have to be filled to a considerable extent with gilts from the fattening pens and feeding lots. These gilts will not produce quite so large litters as mature sows may be expected to produce. Therefore, farmers using gilts should breed more than if breeding mature sows in order to increase spring pigs.

I want to urge every farmer to stop selling sows and gilts and go to breeding to increase the pork production. Remember the three "B's"—Bread, Beans, and Bacon. It's past Bread and Bean raising time but we are face to face with the Bacon season. NOW is the time to raise the pork production by breeding our sows. Let the hogs help fight this great war by raising big families and sending them to the Allies to reinforce the ranks. The sows are patriotic and will gladly send their sons to fight on the water, land or in the air if we as farmers and patriotic American citizens will encourage by selecting, breeding, and feeding.

LOOKING AHEAD

WE MUST INCREASE our pork production for 1918—but let's remember that an increase in hogs means an increase in corn crops as well. We must hold the corn crop production of 1918 to 1917 figures or above in order to feed our increase in the hog crop.

How to Hold Corn Crop of 1918 to 1917 Production

1. All seed land that goes in corn next year should be plowed this winter and early spring.

2. All manure in stables, sheds, pig pens, poultry houses, and barn lots, should be cared for and properly spread on the ground.

3. All seed corn should be selected and tested NOW. It should have been selected while in the field but since it has been gathered NOW is the time to pick it out from the rest of the corn. Husk, and hang it up to dry, away from the rats.

If your corn has been damaged too much for seed, plan your crop and the amount of seed you need and buy at once while there's plenty, and transportation is good.

4. Make arrangements for the fertilizer NOW. Join a Farmers' Club and buy co-operatively. Last year there were four communities in my territory who bought fertilizer co-operatively from a local agent, (and I advocate local trade first of all) and in doing so they saved the difference between \$16.50 and \$22.50 per ton, making a total saving of \$800.00.

5. Gather in all the plows, harrows, and hoes, patch them up, oil, paint, and sharpen, this winter and save the bill of new machines next year when they will cost from one-fourth to one-third more and then run a risk of not getting them on the account of shipping facilities.

6. Plan acreage according to your labor and horse power. Labor will be scarce next year and your children and women will no doubt enter into the crop production.

7. Patch the barn, and keep the snow, cold rain, and cold wind off the horses and mules; thus save feed.

8. Don't allow horses and mules to get poor this winter for lack of feed if you can help it. Deep plowing is necessary and a poor thin team won't plow deep.

9. Keep the children in school this winter and insist on the teacher giving some lessons along Agricultural lines.

10. Write your County Agent for a Corn Bulletin and for all the information you desire that can be furnished you by the Department of Agriculture.

MORE PORK IN ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

County Agent Spence Has Sent the Following Letter to Every Trustee, to Each Member of Board of Agricultural Directors and to Each Magistrate of Rockcastle County

Berea, Kentucky.

December 10, 1917.

My Dear Friend:

We are now engaged in the greatest war that the world has ever known. The United States has now declared war on Austria and may

declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria. This means more Bread, Beans, and Bacon, and it comes home to us to produce.

Our hogs must be fed, as well as our Allies. We can't, at this present time, produce the bread or the beans, but we can produce the bacon. There is now a campaign being carried on throughout the United States to increase the pork production.

Kentucky's part in this great campaign will be 25% increase over last year. I want to suggest to you, as a leader of your community to get the farmers together, and talk over just how to increase the pork production of Rockcastle County. We can do it in this way, insist on every farmer keeping his gilts, and sows, and breeding them this month. Early pigs are much better than late pigs.

I wish you would talk to your neighbors and friends outside of meetings about the importance of keeping these sows and breeding them at this time. Would be glad to hear from you telling me what you did along this line, and what you are going to do. Report to me the number of men you talk to, and the number of men you influenced to keep, and breed their sows. I am ready to help you carry on a campaign in your own community.

I believe that this is our patriotic duty, as citizens of the United States at this present time. We must produce more pork to win this war. Be glad to hear from you at any time.

Yours for a greater pork production, and Kentucky lifted to 40% instead of 25%.

ROBERT F. SPENCE,

County Agent,
Berea, Kentucky.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM GAINS

Gains of \$20,400,000 in gold reserve and \$21,900,000 in total cash reserve, together with increases of \$24,200,000 in investments and \$21,800,000 in net deposits, were indicated by the weekly bank statements issued by the Federal Reserve Board at the close of business on November 23, 1917.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.75, winter fancy \$10.25, do family \$9.75, do extras \$9.70, low grade \$8.25.

Corn—Quotations on new: No. 1 white \$1.60@1.65, No. 1 yellow \$1.70@1.50, No. 1 mixed \$1.60@1.65.

Oats—New No. 2 white 77¢@77½¢, standard white 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 white 76¢@76½¢, No. 2 mixed 74¢@74½¢, No. 3 mixed 73¢@74¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 49¢, centralized creamery extras 46½¢, firsts 44½¢, seconds 42¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 51¢, firsts 50¢, ordinary firsts 39¢, seconds 37¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 25¢; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 23¢; broiling chickens, 4 lbs and over, 23¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 21¢; 3½ lbs and over, 20¢; under 3½ lbs, 18¢; roosters 16¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9¢@13.50, butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.50, good to choice \$8.75, common to fair \$6¢@7.50; cows, extra \$7.75@8.75, good to choice \$6.50@7.50, common to fair \$5.50@6.50, canners \$5¢@6, stockers and feeders \$4¢@5.50.

Calves—Extra \$13.25@13.50, fair to good \$10.50@13, common and large \$9.50@13.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium and mixed \$17.25, stags \$13¢@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14¢@16, light shippers \$16¢@16.40.

RICHMOND MARKETS

The opening day of the Madison Circuit Court, Monday, the first, was a record breaker at the Stock Yard. 3,500 cattle found ready sale; only 17 left the market unsold.

250 hogs sold readily at 15 cents. 200 sheep sold from 12 to 14 cents. The price on cattle was strong and remained so throughout the rush.

The addition of new pens to the yards will accommodate many more head of stock. Richmond is still in the lead for live stock market. Bring your live stock here and it will find ready sale.

Wanted His Money's Worth.

"Are these pigs supposed to be fightin'?" asked the low-browed spectator, who occupied a ringside seat.

"Oh, yes."

"But dey ain't hittin' eneh other?"

"No. They are giving a pretty exhibition of foot work."

"Umph! I came here to see some gore spilled. That cabaret stuff don't make no hit with me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Humility.

To practice humility look into the sky and remember what thou knowest not.—A Chinese proverb.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13...	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13...	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In case with special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

SAVE MAN POWER

If the South would arrange this winter to make better use of its man power, the labor shortage would not be felt, for there would not be any shortage. The efficiency of Southern labor could be increased from ten to one hundred per cent, depending upon the section and the farm under consideration. Now is the time to plan for that. This winter eveners should be made so that three and four horses can be hitched to the plow and harrow. On many farms the change can be made from a one-horse plow to a two-horse plow, while on others the change should be from a two-horse plow to a four-horse plow that turns two furrows and doubles the work that one man will do. Three or four horses should be put to the disc and a section harrow large enough for three or four horses should be rigged up. A cultivator that will finish a row at a trip should replace the one that requires two trips to the row, and on

some farms a cultivator should not gotten that finishes two rows at a trip. Corn should in many cases be planted with check-rows so it can be cultivated both ways. This will eliminate any need for hoeing. All over the South the section harrow and weeder should be used more to kill weeds and line the surface soil before the cotton, corn, potatoes, and other cultivated crops come up, and a time or two afterward. This will save the more expensive inter-tillage and will help to eliminate hand cultivation.

L. R. Neel, in Southern Agriculturist.

Expansion of the Mind.

What we seek in education is full liberation of the faculties, and the man who has not some surplus of thought and energy to expand outside of the narrow circle of his own task and interest is a dwarfed, uneducated man.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

TESTED USES FOR APPROVED FOODS

The peanut, like many another sturdy and unobtrusive friend in time of need, is beginning to be valued at its true worth during these days of stress. For years the lowly ground-pea or peanut has been recommended by forward-looking dietitians as a rich and cheap source of fat and protein, but most of us have not taken such recommendations seriously, and have rather looked askance at any use of the peanut except as a filling for sandwiches or as a between-meal treat for the children. Even the latter use has been frowned upon by many careful parents because of the digestive disturbances which were prone to follow in the wake of indulgence in peanuts.

The peanut, hard and concentrated food that it is, needs to be carefully masticated, and youngsters rarely chew the peanut as thoroughly as they should. As a result peanuts have gained an undesired reputation for being hard to digest. When properly masticated, they are reasonably digestible, and may be freely used even with children of over ten years. The finely ground peanut butter is a comparatively new but adaptable form in which peanuts may be made to form a part of innumerable simple but appetizing dishes. They are especially good for the main dish at either luncheon or supper.

The reason that peanut butters are not more widely utilized is doubtless because most people do not know just how to use them. Even peanut butter sandwiches are seldom well made. The "butter" should never be spread as it comes from the jar. Put it in a cup or bowl and combine it with twice as much thin cream, milk, or water. Stir until thoroughly creamy and of the consistency of mayonnaise, then vary the flavor by adding a little shaved cheese, chopped pickles or olives, hot catchup, orange marmalade, chopped dates and lemon juice, salad dressing, or onion juice, with a little bit of salt as required.

Besides its use in sandwiches, however, there are countless other delicious ways of using peanut butter, as in soups, breads, and cakes. It serves well as thickening and thickening and adds richness, color, and flavor. No food, of course, can be judged by its fuel value alone, but it is interesting to note that from the point of fuel value, peanut butter is worth three times its weight in round steak, four times its weight in eggs, seven times its weight in potatoes, and twice its weight in bread.

Peanut butter may be made at home by putting the roasted peanuts through the food chopper, using the knife especially designed for that purpose. The blending of the peanuts in order to produce the best results is, however, a matter which manufacturers have studied and experimented on very thoroughly. The result is that we are able to purchase numerous excellent brands all ready to use. Those shown here have been tested by Doctor Wiley in the Bureau of Food, Sanitation and Health, and have received the star of approval. A complete list will be sent on receipt of a request accompanied with an addressed envelope bearing a 3 cent stamp. Address Good Housekeeping Institute, 105 West 39th Street, New York City. The following recipes have been tested in Good Housekeeping Institute Kitchen and pronounced particularly good.

Peanut Butter Tomato Soup

2 cupfuls rice water; 2 cupfuls strained tomatoes; 4 tablespoonfuls peanut butter; 1 tablespoonful flour; 1 tablespoonful butter; 1 teaspoonful salt; ¼ teaspoonful paprika.

Cook the butter and flour together, add peanut butter and seasoning, and blend gradually and thoroughly with the rest of the ingredients which have been cooking together.

Goober-Spoon Bread

2 cupfuls boiled hominy grits; 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 cupful milk; 3 tablespoonfuls peanut butter; 2 tablespoonfuls flour; ¼ teaspoonful salt.

Cream the peanut butter with some of the milk and mix all the ingredients together. Bake in a baking dish for one-half hour in a moderate oven. Serve in the same dish and eat hot with butter.

Peanut Drop Cakes

4 tablespoonfuls peanut butter; 4 tablespoonfuls milk; ¼ cupful brown sugar; 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 cupful bread flour; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; ¼ teaspoonful salt; 1 teaspoonful lemon juice.

Combine in order given, sifting the baking powder and salt with the flour. Drop from a spoon on a greas-

ed pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Peanut Butter Cakes

2 tablespoonfuls peanut butter; 1 cupful sugar; 1 cupful flour; ¼ teaspoonful soda; 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar; ¼ teaspoonful salt; ¼ cupful butter; 2 eggs; cold coffee.

Sift the flour, sugar, soda, cream of tartar, salt together twice, measure the butter in a metal measuring-cup and melt it; then break the eggs into the butter and fill the cup with cold coffee. Pour this quickly into the sifted ingredients, add the peanut butter, and beat vigorously. Pour into a tube-pan, and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven, starting at 375 degrees F. and decreasing the heat. Cover with peanut butter icing. This quantity will make nine good-sized cupcakes if desired.

Mrs. Irving L. Peabody, 160 Westbrook Street, S. Portland, Me.

Peanut Butter Icing

1 tablespoonful peanut butter; 1 cupful confectioner's sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls strong hot coffee; 1 tablespoonful marshmallow cream.

Thoroughly blend the first three ingredients in a small saucepan. This is easily done if the pan is set over a very low heat for a few seconds while stirring. Stir till cool, beat in the marshmallow cream, and spread at once.

Dates Stuffed with Peanut Butter

Wash and stone dates. Stuff with peanut butter and roll in granulated sugar.

Mrs. Zelma S. Ball, Box 181, Palisade, N. Y.

Vegetable oils are particularly good as muffin shortening. In the following recipe peanut oil was used.

Whole Wheat Muffins

2 eggs; 3 tablespoonfuls brown sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls peanut oil; 1 quart sour milk; 4 cupfuls whole wheat flour; 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder; 2 teaspoonfuls baking soda; 2 teaspoonfuls salt.

Beat eggs well, add sugar and oil and the milk. Stir with a wire whisk for five minutes. Add the dry ingredients sifted together. Stir thoroughly and bake in well oiled muffin pans for about 20 minutes in a hot oven. Half graham and half whole wheat flour may be used. This will make two dozen muffins.

Mrs. William Hockmann, Red Bank, N. J.

Reduce the use of fats, and limit butter to table use as much as possible. Fats may be entirely omitted from raised breads. For shortening in hot breads, cakes, and puddings, use clarified beef fat, chicken fat, pork fat, hardened vegetable fats, oleomargarine, chopped suet, sour cream, and grated chocolate. If pastry is used, let it be plain. For sautéing use vegetable oils, clarified beef fat, pork fat, especially lard, and chicken fat. For deep frying use oils, fat compounds, and clarified fat, but save all kind of fats by doing as little frying as possible.

Herbert Hoover.

Muffins or drop cakes may be shortened with peanut oil. Housewives will do well to use it as other fats go up unduly in price or are put on the list of foods to be conserved for the use of the army.

KNOW HIS BUSINESS.



Jinks—He's a fine doctor for children.

Blinks—That so?

Jinks—Yes; he gives them such nasty medicine that they're glad to get well.

CONSCIENCE SATISFIED.

"Lizzie, will you be mine?"

"Not on your life."

"Don't you love me?"

"No, I don't and never did."

"Are you sure?"

"Absolutely sure! I would rather be shot than to marry you!"

"Thank you for them kind words, Lizzie. I had to ask somebody to marry me in order to do my duty, but now that I have been refused I will never have to ask anybody else. Now my conscience will allow me to be a merry bachelor and save money for my old age."

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 12.—Fourth Quarter, for
December 23, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Matt. 11, 1:12—
Memory Verses, 1, 2—Golden Text,
Luke 11, 11—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We choose the Christmas lesson instead of the one in Malachi, but both may well be considered together, for while Malachi tells of the great King whose name shall be great among all nations, Matthew tells of his lowly birth according to Isa. 7, 14; Mic. 5, 2 (Mal. 1, 11, 14; Matt. 11, 1, 2). Whether it be in Malachi or Matthew their treatment of him is the same. They will not let it be to him to give glory to his name, but they desire him and call him service a weariness and offer him their poorest instead of their best (Mal. 1, 6, 7, 8, 13; 11, 1, 2, 17). Yet he begs of them to return to him that he may bless them and make them a delightful land (Mal. 1, 7:12). He speaks of the great and dreadful day of the Lord which shall precede his kingdom and says that he will send Elijah before that day (Mal. 3:1-3; 4:1-6). John the Baptist came in the spirit and power of Elijah, but they would not receive him, so the real Elijah must yet come according to our Lord's own testimony (Matt. 17:11-13; Luke 1:17).

John the Baptist was to the first coming of Christ what the real Elijah will be to his second coming in glory to reign. Mal. 4:16, 17, are most comforting words for all who think or speak of him. The years pass, men come and go, but he says, "I am the Lord; I change not" (Mal. 3:6). Several hundred years intervene between Malachi and Matthew, and then we read of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham, and of his birth of a virgin as foretold in Isa. 7:14, and of two of his other names, Jesus and Emmanuel (Matt. 1:1, 20-25). As it is written in Gal. 4:4, "When the fullness of the time was come God sent forth his son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law." There is a fullness of time for everything in the purpose of God, and he who was born in Bethlehem according to Mic. 5:2, shall yet rule Israel as King of the Jews according to the same prophecy (Matt. 2:1, 2, 5, 6). See also Isa. 9:6-7; Jer. 23, 6, 8; Zeph. 3:14, 15; Isa. 37:22, 24. For this the world and the warring nations still wait unconsciously, for he who was born in Bethlehem and rode into Jerusalem on an ass colt is the only one who can speak peace to the nations and make wars to cease (Zech. 9:9, 10; Ps. 46:9).

We do not know who these wise men were, nor how many there were, nor what part of the east they came from, but it would seem as if they knew something of the words of the Lord through Balaam, "There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel" (Num. 24:17). To Israel and to the world he will be the Son of Righteousness, but to the church, which must first be gathered, he will be the morning star (Mal. 4:2; Rev. 22:16). For further information concerning these men we must wait patiently, but it is not so important to know them as to know him whom they came to seek, the King of the Jews, the Christ, the Governor to rule Israel (Matt. 2:2, 4, 6). The star which they saw was no ordinary star, but a supernatural light from God, for when they left Jerusalem the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was (verse 9). It is not the custom of ordinary stars to lead anyone directly to a certain house and remain over it.

We cannot think that the star led them to Jerusalem and caused the death of all those little children (verse 16), but it may have been that Jerusalem and a visit to Herod became more real to them for a time than the wonderful heavenly light and led them out of the way, for when they saw the star again they rejoiced with exceeding great joy (verse 10). Any kind of earthly glare may cause us to lose sight of the heavenly light and make trouble for ourselves and others. The chief priests and scribes knew the Micah prediction concerning their Messiah, but, like many today, were not specially interested in it. These wise men when they found the child and his mother worshiped him (not the mother) and, opening their treasures, presented unto him (the child) gold and frankincense and myrror.

We think of the queen of Sheba and all the kings who brought gifts to the king of Israel (11 Chron. 9:1, 23, 24) and of the coming time, which may be near, when all the wealth of the nations shall be brought to Israel because of the glory of their King (Isa. 60:1, 8, 11, margin). At this time of giving and receiving gifts what is your gift to him? Notice the fulfillings of Scripture and the revelations of God in Isaiah in chapters 1:20, 22; 2:5, 6, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23. It was after the visit of these men that Joseph and Mary were ordered to Egypt, and no doubt their gold paid expenses. It is the Lord's method to provide the wherewithal for all that he desires to accomplish, and when he purposes anything we must believe that he who owns the silver and the gold desires us to look to him alone for the supply of all the need. What he does not provide for, it is not for us to take part in.

Temperance
Notes(Conducted by the National Woman's
Christian Temperance Union.)

"WHY KILL THE GOOSE?"

A cartoon issued by the publicity department of the liquor traffickers is entitled, "Why Kill the Goose?" says Prof. John A. Nichols in the Union Signal. It represents a fat goose, labeled, "Internal Revenue." Its three eggs are very conspicuous, but an ax marked, "Prohibition," is in dangerous proximity to its neck. Well, there are many reasons why the goose should be killed. In the first place, the cost of feeding it is too great. What would you think of a farmer that kept a flock of geese at a cost ten times greater than the amount realized from the eggs produced? If, when his attention had been called to the matter, he tried to defend his position by telling you how much he obtained from the sale of the eggs, and spoke of it as a profitable transaction, you would at once consider him a fit subject for some kind of mental treatment. For many years Uncle Sam has been that kind of farmer. But skillful mental treatment, in the form of scientific and economic facts, having been administered to him for some time, he is beginning to show signs of sanity, and we hope ere long this expensive and dangerous goose will no longer find pasture on Uncle Sam's farm.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITING.

From The State, daily newspaper of Columbia, in dry South Carolina, comes this testimony: "For weeks the city has been thronged, especially at night, with workmen, many of them white and hundreds of them negroes, but there is little or no evidence of disorder and practically none of drunkenness in the streets.

"With the country engaged in war and with the nerves of the people at high tension, with money abundant, with soldiers better paid than ever before, with wages high and with an immense transient population, the Columbia of 1917 presents such a contrast to the Columbia of the Spanish-American war that those who remember that time could hardly believe it to be possible if they did not see it before their eyes.

"What the future of the whisky traffic shall be it is not worth while to discuss, but it is the simple truth that prohibition is prohibiting and the old argument to the contrary, so long relied on by the whisky dealers, is, for the present at least, discredited. Whoever says that prohibition will not prohibit is heard with derision."

POT CALLS KETTLE BLACK.

The Brewer and Malter: The reason why a beer saloon is a success is because a man can drink a large quantity of beer without getting drunk. He can sit around and talk or play cards for the greater part of an evening and go home sober. He cannot do that and drink whisky. That is why a whisky saloon is not a success.

Midus Criterion (champion of distillers):

Any man who has had any experience in drinking knows it is possible to get exactly as drunk on beer as on whisky. If we were to decide between the merits of the beer drunk and the whisky drunk, we would say candidly that the most sober and sleepiest kind of a drunk in the world is the beer drunk.

PIANO SALES INCREASE.

According to traveling representatives of Eastern piano manufacturing concerns who have recently been in San Francisco, says the Musical Times, piano sales in the western states that have joined the dry ranks show marked increase. They report that business in Colorado, Arizona, Washington and Oregon was never better and that retailers, many of whom opposed prohibition, are now heartily in favor of the change. More pianos are being sold, it is asserted. Initial payments are larger, collections are much better and fewer instruments are returned.

IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

The predatory law of the state of Washington went into effect January 1, 1916. Of buildings occupied the last day of 1915 by 211 saloons, ten are now occupied by drug stores, haberdasheries, women's specialty shops and the like; 56 by cigar, candy and soft drink places; 14 by groceries and meat markets; six by confectionery stores; 10 by cafes, bakeries and the like; 20 vacant for repairs, or because building is too poor for business.

A GOOD RULE.

The law for the soldier and the law for me

Are not the same, but they ought to be. To him it says: "No whisky or beer." Who'll say the same while war is here!

GRAPES FOR HOGS.

The California College of Agriculture has found that it is more profitable to feed grapes, dried, to hogs and cattle than to manufacture them into wine. This is very disturbing to the wine trust.

DIFFERENT NOW.

In the Spanish war supply trains were sidetracked to let the product of Milwaukee pass through to army camps. We have moved a long way on the road to national sobriety since then.

HANDICRAFT
FOR BOYSBy A. NEELY HALL
Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Boy
Craftsman," "Handicraft for Handy
Boys," etc.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

BIRD BATHS.

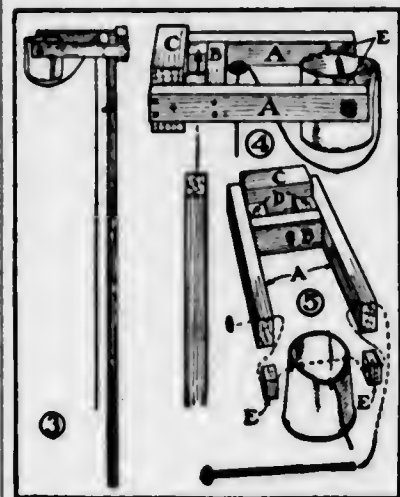
Fig. 1 illustrates a battery of four pan tubs. Get four saucepans five or six inches in diameter, and make a frame for each of just the right size so the rim will rest upon the upper edges (Fig. 2). By lapping the strips as indicated, A, B and C can be cut of equal length. Strip D must be enough longer to provide for nailing the frame to the post support.

Fig. 1 shows the homemade filling device, and Figs. 3, 4 and 5, details of its construction. Side strips A of the framework are 11 inches long, 1



inch thick and 2 inches wide; and the cross blocks B and C are 4½ inches long—B of the width and thickness of strips A, and C a piece of 2 by 4. This framework is to be slipped over the end of a clothespole; therefore, in assembling its parts, fasten strip B at the right distance from C so a clothespole will fit snugly between them. Cut blocks D (Fig. 5) of the proper size to make the opening of the right width for the pole.

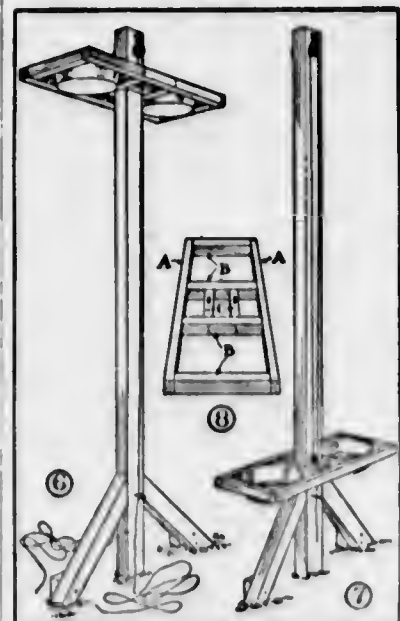
Fig. 5 shows how a can is flattened on its sides to form a spout, for the filling receptacle, and how holes are pierced through opposite sides for a carriage bolt, by which to mount the can. Bore holes of the diameter of



the bolt, through strips A near their open ends, and through two blocks E. Blocks E form washers to keep the narrow top of the can centered, so the bottom will not strike strips A when being inverted.

Fig. 6 shows how the cord for inverting the can is attached to the spout, passed beneath, and down through a screw-eye screwed into block B.

The duplex bath in Figs. 6 and 7 has a pulley arrangement for raising and lowering it. Fig. 8 shows the framework for holding the pans. The lengths of the strips A and B will be determined by the size of the pans;



and the length of blocks C by the size of the post support, which must fit loosely in the center opening formed by them. Screw a screw-eye into the center of the top edge of strips C.

After slipping the framework over the post support, staple a pair of clothesline pulleys to opposite sides of the post, near to the top, on the same sides as the screw-eyes in strips C; then tie ropes to the screw-eyes in strips C, run them over the pulleys, and drive nails into the post near the base to fasten the rope ends to when the framework has been raised.

POOR MAN



Mr. Knows—Doctor, I think my wife has too much leisure.
Dr. Emdee—Then why doesn't she take up something?
Mr. Knows—She does. She takes up most of my time.

HARD LINES



Miss Antique—My face is my fortune.
Miss Caustique—Then the bankruptcy court is staring you in the face.

GENERALLY LED



"You act as your wife's leading man, I believe."
"Yes, but only on the stage."

A HOLDUP



"Here's a quarter, Willie; now you keep away from that keyhole tonight when George calls."
"Dat'll fix me alright, but it'll cost you a quarter apiece to keep the rest of the gang away."

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM



Keeper at Dog Show—Don't go yet, man. It'll soon be feeding time.
Old Lady Visitor—I beg your pardon, but I had my dinner before I came here.

MUCH WILD FOOD
IN THE FORESTSUncle Sam's Foresters Show
Value of the Fruits of
Native Trees.

NUTS FIRST IN IMPORTANCE

Persimmon and Pawpaw Among Best
Known Fruits, and Edible Berries
of Many Kinds Are Found—
Acorns Nourishing.

It is said that Daniel Boone and some of our other early pioneers could go into the wilderness with only a rifle and a sack of salt and live in comfort on the game and other wild food which the woods afforded. While few people want to try that sort of thing nowadays, persons who know the food value of the fruits of our native trees and shrubs are, according to Uncle Sam's foresters, able to use them to good advantage in supplementing other foods.

Aside from the numerous edible mushrooms, roots, fruits of shrubs and smaller plants, the trees of our forests afford a large variety of edibles which are highly prized by woods connoisseurs. First in importance, of course, are the native acorns—beechnuts, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts and chinquapins, hazel nuts, and several kinds of hickory nuts, including pecans. The kernels of all of these are not only toothsome, but highly nutritious and are used by vegetarians to replace meat. The oil of the beechnut is said to be little inferior to olive oil, while that of butternuts and walnuts was used by some of the Indians for various purposes. The Indians, it is said, also formerly mixed chestnuts with cornmeal and made a bread which was baked in corn husks, like tomatoes.

Some Acorns Are Edible.

Acorns are commonly thought to be fit only for feeding hogs, but many kinds of them can be made edible and nourishing for people as well. The Indian custom was to pound or grind the acorns up and leach out the tannin, which makes most of them unfit for eating when raw, by treating the pulp with hot water. The resulting flour, which contained considerable starch, was made either into a porridge or baked in small cakes of bread. As a rule, the acorns of the various white oaks having less tannin are the ones best suited for food, but Indians also used those of the black oaks, even though they contain much tannin. The acorns of the basket or cow oak, the chinquapin oak, aln or Rocky Mountain oak, live oak, and of several other species, are sweet enough to be eaten raw.

Another nut which is not suited for eating raw, but from which a palatable food is said to have been prepared by the Indians is the buckeye. The kernels of these nuts were dried, powdered, and freed of the poison which they contain when raw by filtration. The resulting paste was either eaten cold or baked.

One of the best-known fruits, the foresters say, is the persimmon, which is edible only after it is thoroughly ripe. As this is usually not until late in the fall, it is commonly thought that the fruit must be frost-bitten. If the persimmon is eaten before it is well ripened the tannic acid which the fruit contains has a strongly astringent effect, which justifies the story of the soldier in the Civil war who said he had eaten green persimmons so as to shrink his stomach up to fit his rations. The pawpaw, or custard apple, is also best when thoroughly ripe. The fruit of some species of haws is eaten or preserved in different parts of the country, while those of several different kinds of cherries have a food value and are used for various purposes. Wild plums are abundant in certain sections and occur in particularly plentiful quantities along the streams in the Eastern and middle Western states.

Several varieties of wild crab apples make delicious jellies. Some of the largest, which attain the size of small apples, are more or less abundant throughout eastern North Carolina. Elderberries are frequently used for pies and for sauce. Those found in the West are sweeter and have a better flavor than the Eastern varieties.

Hackberry Has Agreeable Taste.

The berries of the hackberry, or sugar berry, as it is called in the South, are dry, but have an agreeable taste. Those of the mulberry are sweet and juicy when ripe. The mulberry is valued in some sections for feeding hogs and poultry, and some species are occasionally cultivated.

Many people like the fruit of the shad bush, "sarvice" berry, or June berry, as it is variously called. In parts of the country this fruit is used to make jelly.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the rosebud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the leaves and tender pods are pickled in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheese-like pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the hickory furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the aspen as a substitute for oaks in thickening soups.

HOW
To Remove Stains From
Various Fabrics

To give clothes a longer period of service, and to conserve garments or fabrics which may appear to be hopelessly stained, is the object of a publication issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Lady Macbeth might have had less trouble with that spot if she could have read this bulletin on "The Removal of Stains From Clothing and Other Textiles." Uncle Sam says that if the housewife knows the cause of a stain, she can find a common-sense way to get rid of it by following the directions given in this bulletin. Methods are outlined for the removal of practically any kind of stain, from "acids" all the way through the alphabet to "whitewash." They have been tested by the home economics experts of the department.

One of the first requisites in removing stains, says the bulletin, is to know the kind of fabric which is spotted and, if possible, the nature of the stain. Some stain removers which will give admirable results on cotton or linen may, if applied to woolen or silk, remove pieces of the fabric as well as the stain. Likewise, stain removers which are entirely satisfactory for cleaning silk or woolen materials cannot always be used for removing stains from vegetable fibers, such as cotton or linen. Similarly, treatment which will remove some stains immediately will cause those of a different nature to take firmer hold on the fabric.

The second cardinal principle in spot removal is to work while the stain is fresh. Cold or lukewarm water is usually the housewife's best aid for a first step, the bulletin indicates, if the nature of the stain is not known and if the fabric is not injured by water. Hot water should not be used until it is determined that the staining material is such that it will not be "set" by heat. Stains from meat juice, blood, egg, milk, and other materials containing protein are set by hot water.

If stains are of such a nature that they will not yield to laundering or sponging with water or with water and soap, it is necessary to use one or more of a number of chemicals. Besides water and soap the bulletin names as the substances most useful in removing stains, Javelle water, potassium permanganate solution, oxalic acid solution, ammonia water, carbon tetrachloride, French chalk, and cream of tartar, each of which may be used successfully, provided the right one is used at the right time.

MOTORIZE ENGINES OF WAR

How Expert Automobile Men Are Aid-
ing Uncle Sam.

In the ordnance department of the United States war department, the need for motorization of artillery and the handling of ammunition by means of motor-driven vehicles are fully appreciated, and rapid strides are being made toward what will doubtless be the most completely motorized artillery equipment of any of the allied powers. This motorization involves not only the use of numerous trucks, most of which will be of the four-wheel-drive type, but also the use of numerous tractors. In this work the Society of Automotive Engineers is represented by its president. Closely associated with this are the design and construction of any apparatus like so-called tanks. A past president of the society is commissioned to work upon the development of these special engines of war. Another S. A. E. engineer has just been assigned to take charge of the design, operation, and upkeep of motor-driven ambulance equipment.

No less than 50 S. A. E. members are now located in Washington giving active assistance and advice to the government in the design of the military trucks. In connection with the aircraft program the standard U. S. A. aviation engine has been designed by two well-known S. A. E. engineers.

Why Care Should Be Given to Children's Eyes.

An elaborate study among many kinds of workers has convinced an authority that the use of the eyes in close work makes the severest strain. The trouble is likely to be aggravated by the abnormal position of the head and the body, particularly when habitually maintained. With proper teaching in schools much of the evil might be obviated; but, unfortunately, in this matter the school authorities have been both ignorant and neglectful. However, among educators just now there is an increasing realization of responsibility. In many schools throughout the country they are insisting on a strict examination of the eyes of children. It really should be one of the first things done to a child on entering school. It should be a part of a careful physical examination, resulting in the correction of bad habits and the forming of habits that are wholesome.

How to Test Water Pipes.

It is easy to test the plumbing in your house. Just close all the faucets and read the meter. If, after a half hour or more, the meter reads the same as originally the pipes are free from leaks. A hole slightly bigger than the head of a pin will permit 3,000 gallons to escape in a day. Thus even so slight a hole may cause the wastage of a great volume of water if it fails to receive immediate attention.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JOHN WHITE & CO.
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and full value paid
for **FURS**
Hides and
Cost Shins



JACKSON COUNTY Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Dec. 8. — There fell a big snow last night, one of the biggest of the season. — Everybody here is busy gathering corn; corn is better here than people thought it would be. — Doctor Cowley did quite a lot of operating work at the Gray Hawk Hospital the 3rd and 4th inst. He operated on 15 and they all have gone home well pleased. — Mrs. Bob Engle of Berea is paying her kinfolks a visit for a few days this week. — W. B. Engle of Annville has sold his farm and store to J. F. Hayee of Olin and Mr. Hayee is going to put up a first class line of all kinds of merchandise here at Gray Hawk. He has also applied for the post office with the intention of moving here. — W. R. sold one farm to James Neely; he has one more farm for sale yet. — Miss Belle Engle who had been selling goods here since W. R. left will go to Annville to be a clerk for Engle and Cook. — Mrs. Pauline Judd and son Hiram who went to Montana to make their home have come back to their old home at Gray Hawk, and say that there is no place like their old home. We are glad to have them back with us.

Green Hall

Green Hall, Dec. 10. — The coldest spell of the season is on just now. — Mrs. Harrison Pierson is very ill at this writing. — W. N. Hughes and wife returned Friday from a continuous trip to Berea, Louisville, and Cincinnati. — Eggs are higher priced now than ever was known here before. M. H. Hornsby is paying 48 cents per dozen. — Silas Flannery is visiting his son, Robert, at Beattyville. — Bill Napier moved to Bradshaw the past week. — Clay Spivey of Muncie and Miss Rhoda Strong of Green Hall were quietly married Thanksgiving Day. May happiness be theirs. — Robert Strong left for Kings Mills, O., Wednesday. — Master Zach Whicker of Travelers' Rest visited Kenneth McCollum from Friday until Monday. — Mrs. E. E. McCollum is planning on a little Christmas entertainment at Big Springs the day before Xmas.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputants

Disputants, Dec. 11. — This has been the coldest spell we have had for several years. — Reuben Abney, Jr., of Berea was visiting his home-folks this week. — Mrs. Minnie King has been very sick for the last few days. — Elisha Baker is having a sale, and is going to Indiana. — Mason Anglin has moved to Berea. — Deputy Sheriff Jack Abney of Johnetta was in this part on business last week. — Chester Thomas of Berea was visiting friends here last Saturday. — Edd Gadd, who has been working for Gus Stewart of Silver Creek, returned home last Saturday to stay a few days. — Sugar is getting scarce in this part now. — Meat is 35 cents; eggs, 40c. — The meeting at Macedonin was postponed on account of bad weather. — Grace Anglin was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tine Williams last Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY Seoville

Seoville, Dec. 7. — The farmers have learned since they began gathering their corn that it is injured more by the frost than they thought it was. — The Buck Creek Graded School is planning to give a play, "The Shepherd of the Hills," at the school house on Saturday night before Christmas. — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hughes gave the young folks a social one night last week. — Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Bonds of Tennessee were visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bonds, at this place a few days last week. — Mrs. Juriah Hyden is visiting her son, Citi Hyden, at Jackson. — Mrs. I. D. Hacker and daughter, Bessie, were visiting her father, Daglon Ray, at Major last Saturday night and Sunday.

Conkling

Conkling, Dec. 7. — Born to Mr. and Willie Peters on December 5, a son. — A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Hulcomb on December 4. — Mrs. Ida and Ruth Wilson have returned from Berea where they have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Ambrose. — Ballard

Hamilton has moved from J. W. Anderson's place to Mrs. Emily McCollum's place, and Joe Moore will move in the house vacated by Mr. Hamilton. — Hugh Bishop has moved to White Oak, to the Enoch Halcorn farm, which he purchased. — Gid Blake sold his farm on Island Creek to P. King for \$1,000 and will move to the farm of his brother, Lee Blake, which he purchased. — Mrs. Lucinda Duff has moved to her daughter's, Mrs. Lizzie Thomas'. — Elder Anderson spent Wednesday night and Thursday with his sister, Mrs. Ginda Hamilton. — Eld. J. W. Anderson left Friday for his regular appointment at Liberty in Estill County. — Luther Morgan was the pleasant guest of Miss Myrtle Wilson, Thanksgiving. — Most of the farmers in this section have their corn gathered. Most all the housewives in this locality signed the food pledge.

MADISON COUNTY Duluth

Duluth, Dec. 11. — The Farmers of this place are very well ahead with work. Most of them have their corn gathered and their winter wood up. — The sale at W. T. Potts was a success in every way. Most things sold very high and many things brought more than their first cost. James Evans of Brassfield was the auctioneer, and while he is an old man few of his age possess the energy and magnetism to draw and hold the attention of a crowd for as long a period of time as he can. He kept things alive.

Whites Station

Whites Station, Dec. 10. — John Ballard made a business trip to Cincinnati last week. — Robert Duerson and wife have moved from the Jeff Morgan place to Silver Creek. — Mr. Duerson has bought the store owned by Mr. West. — News reached here of the marriage of Jack Duerson to Dexter White, both of Silver Creek, last Monday. — Miss Mary House of Red House has been visiting with her uncle, Buck Johnson. — Miss Una Gabbard of Berea spent Sunday here last with Miss Mary House at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson. — Master Harry Adams of Lexington is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Adams. — Mrs. John B. Herndon returned last week from a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, of near Lancaster. — The play given at Mt. Zion last Saturday night for the benefit of a Christmas tree was reported a success.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Dec. 10. — Charles Chick has bought the Phillips place. — W. D. Lewis now occupies the house vacated by C. F. Kelly. — J. W. Johnson is repairing his house. — Sherd Baker has gone to Mississippi on business. — Dora and Otto Mullins of Withers spent Thanksgiving with Grace and Nannie Johnson. — Mrs. R. A. Johnson is on the sick list. — Charlie Powell of Jackson County is very low with pneumonia at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ben McGuire. — Mrs. W. A. Johnson spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kelley.

Coyte

Coyte, Dec. 10. — Most everybody in this neighborhood are through husking corn. — Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Richardson, after a month's visit with friends and relatives, have returned to their home in Kansas City. They were accompanied by their nephew, Ruthford Edwards. — Mrs. Jim Williams of Sand Gap has been visiting her sister, Miss Mary Todd. — Cal Nantz's house he recently purchased from R. M. Ramsey was destroyed by fire. — Miss Audrey Nantz has been visiting in McKee for the past three weeks. — Teddy Lake was accidentally shot recently while bird hunting. — Leeburn Lake is with homefolks. — Mrs. J. M. Powell and daughter visited relatives at Hugh recently. — Charles Simpson came home from Illinois unable to work. A wagon of corn ran over his ankle.

DANIELS TELLS OF PROGRESS OF NAVY

Achievements; Tells of Big Problems.

READY TO MEET ALL DUTIES

Vessels Commissioned and Manned Since United States Entered the War Number 745—More Volunteers Than Could Be Used.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Pride in the achievements of the navy since the United States entered the war is the keynote of the annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, made public today.

The report is carefully worded, so that no bit of information that might be of benefit to the enemy may be communicated by it. The report of the general board of the navy, which has been charged with seeking solutions to the submarine menace and other grave problems, is suppressed in its entirety. Only the general questions considered by the board are given. In the secretary's report a few facts come to light that have not before been printed, but none is of great importance.

Secretary Daniels himself sums up the report in these words:

"In the navy we have prepared for and have met the duties of the present; we are preparing for and are confident we will be able to meet any call for greater duties, for more exacting responsibilities. The best way to secure enduring peace is to prepare unceasingly, night and day, for the winning of the war, whether it be long or short. This we have done; this we are doing; this we will continue to do."

Big Problems Met.

Problems that have arisen and have been met since the declaration of war

TWO KINDS

There are two kinds of people on earth today; Just two kinds of people, no more, I say. Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for, to count a man's wealth, You must first know the state of his conscience and health; Not the humble and proud, for, in life's little span, Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears. No, the two kinds of people on earth that I mean Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses Are always divided in just these two classes; And, oddly enough, you will find too, I ween, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road? Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—Henry P. Lyman-Wheaton in The Christian Herald.

with Germany are listed by Secretary Daniels as follows:

Preparation for impending and actual war calling for the largest program of construction, the best plans to supply the largest fleets, and the study of new agencies to be employed in a war without precedent.

The co-ordinating of our efforts with those of the countries with which we are allied in the war.

The carrying on of offensive operations against the naval forces of our opponents.

Providing safe passage for ships charged with the duty of transporting a large army across the ocean and conducting military operations 2,000 miles overseas.

Maintaining available naval forces in a state of readiness for battle.

Providing additional fighting units necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Training personnel to man the new units of the navy and to assist in manning the merchant marine.

Since the beginning of the war 745 vessels have been commissioned and manned.

Too Many Volunteers.

The navy actually was embarrassed in the early days of the war by the eagerness with which young America responded to the call for naval recruits.

"The navy's efforts at recruiting

"One of the
Famous
Five"

Keep the Wheels of Industry Going 'Round

The automobile helps the nation's war-time transportation problem,
—keeps the wheels of industry going 'round by keeping man and merchandise moving,
—and good tires help the automobile keep going,
—good tires like the United States 'Chain' Tread Tire,
—the tire of long mileage—of low mileage cost,
—the tire of supreme anti-skid and traction service.
The 'Chain' Tread's vast sales increases are the positive evidence of supreme service and mileage.
Try 'Chain' Treads—and make comparisons for yourself.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

Nobby 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'

Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Buses, Cycles, Bicycles, and Aeroplanes

United States Tubes and Accessories Have All the Sizing Worth and Wear That Make United States Tires Supreme

Nov. 12, 1917

are suddenly assembled in large numbers.

These, however, were soon stamped out, and at present the health of the navy is excellent.

Since the middle of July it has been necessary, the report states, to limit enlistments in the navy to 1,000 men.

"In this way we are getting a body of picked men. All enlistments in the regular navy have been for one full term of four years and the high standard has been rigidly maintained."

Estimates for Coming Year.

Secretary Daniels estimates that the total expenditures for naval activities during the next fiscal year at \$1,000,000,000. All appropriations not essential to the rigorous prosecution of the war are excluded from this estimate.

These recommendations also are made by the secretary of the navy:

That the Great Lakes training school near Chicago be continued after the war.

That the permanent enlisted strength of the navy be increased to 129,000 men, plus 10,000 apprentice seamen, 7,000 men under training in trade schools and 4,000 men for aviation.

That for the period of the war the enlisted strength authorized be 180,000 men, plus 24,000 apprentice seamen, 14,000 men under training in trade schools and 10,000 men for aviation.

That the "fetish of seniority" be entirely stamped out and that the rule of promotion by selection be extended to all commissioned officers of the staff as well as the line.

That temporary promotion may be made up to the grade of Lieutenant.

commissioner, instead of merely to lieutenant.

That provision be made for temporary advancement of men on the retirement list who are recalled to active service during the war.

That the rank of commodore be revived.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NEWS

The Red Cross has now approximately 5,000,000 members, 4,500,000 of whom have enrolled since a state of war was declared by the United States against Germany. The success of the Christmas membership campaign, therefore, means a Red Cross active list of 15,000,000 men, women, and children. Each of the thirteen territorial Red Cross divisions within the continental United States has had its proportion of the desired 10,000,000 recruits allotted in advance of the campaign. Each of the division managers will appoint a division Christmas membership drive committee to take charge of the campaign under the general direction of the National Committee. Carrying out the systematic plan of action from National Committee to local community, each Red Cross chapter also will appoint a local drive committee under the immediate supervision of the Division Committee. More than 3,000 Red Cross chapters will be engaged in recruiting service.

FRIEND AND FOE SERVED AT Y. M. C. A. HUT



Wounded Canadian soldiers and their German prisoners getting comfort and cheer in the shape of hot coffee and biscuits at a Y. M. C. A. hut close to the fighting line on the west front.

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